

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 116

15 June 1983

JAPAN

Soviets Leave Port To Supervise Fishing	C 1
Nakasone Pays Respects to Late Liao Chengzhi	C 1
Nakasone Hopes for Fishery Pact With N. Korea	C 1
Economic Meeting With Iran Opens in Tokyo	C 2
End to Iran-Iraq War Urged	C 2
Nakasone Pledges 'Fresh Idea' for Surpluses	C 3
New Communications Satellite To Be Launched	C 3

NORTH KOREA

U.S. Fleet Commander's Visit to South Scored	D 1
KCNA Denunciation	D 1
VRPR Comment	D 1
Japanese Screening of Defense Program Condemned	D 1
[NODONG SINMUN 15 Jun]	
Homeland Defense Operation in South Scored	D 2
VRPR Scores Kim Sang-hyop's 13 June Speech	D 2
South's Threatening of Students Criticized	D 4
[NODONG SINMUN 11 Jun]	
CPLA Entertainment Troupe Continues Tour	D 5
Pyongyang Performances	D 5
Performance in Hamhung	D 5
Banquet in Hamhung	D 6
DPRK Sports Delegation Leaves for PRC	D 7
Yi Chong-ok Receives Reply From CSSR Premier	D 7
Ugandan Information Minister Anyoti Visits	D 8
Arrival 14 June	D 8
Banquet 14 June	D 8
Polish Paper Notes Kim Chong-il as Successor	D 9
Coal Production Capacity Increases Reported	D 10
Briefs: U.S.-Resident Korean's Departure;	D 10
Semi-Anthracite	

SOUTH KOREA

Talks on Status of Koreans in Japan Conclude	E 1
[KOREA HERALD 15 Jun]	
End to Discrimination Urged [KOREA HERALD 15 Jun]	E 1
East Bloc Participation in IPU Meet 'Likely'	E 2
Prime Minister Kim Meets With French Socialist	E 3
Trade Minister Speaks at Belgrade UNCTAD Session	E 3
[TANJUG]	
Cabinet Ministers Testify at Assembly Session	E 3
[KOREA HERALD 15 Jun]	
More on Yi Chin-hui's Remarks [CHONSON ILBO 15 Jun]	E 5
Assemblymen Critical of Political Situation	E 6
[TONG-A ILBO 14 Jun]	
More Lawmakers Unhappy With Premier's Address	E 7
[TONG-A ILBO 14 Jun]	

DKP Members Walk Out; Assembly Adjourns 2 Hours E 7
[KOREA HERALD 15 Jun]

KAMPUCHEA

Sihanouk Comments on Offer To Resign From CGDK [AFP] H 1
Cable to Khieu Samphan [Bangkok NATION REVIEW 15 Jun] H 1
Khieu Samphan Meets Bangladesh's Ershad in SFRY [VODK] H 2
Vietnamese Soldiers Killed in Phnom Penh H 3
[NAEO NA 14 Jun]
VODK Reports May SRV Losses in Northern Areas H 3
VONADK on SRV Reinforcements in Kamot, Siem Reap H 3
VONADK Reports Khmer Soldiers Flee To Join DK Army H 3

LAOS

Soldiers Clash With Thai Forces Near Border I 1
[Bangkok BANGKOK POST 15 Jun]
Talks Start With USSR on Route 9 Construction I 1
Philippine Leaders Greeted on National Day I 2
May Militia-Guerrilla Activities Reported I 2
Article Urges Vigilance Against 'Enemy Acts' I 3
Briefs: Youth Conference Closes I 3

THAILAND

Phichai Denies Proposal on Trade With SRV J 1
[BANGKOK POST 15 Jun]
UN Official, Foreign Minister To Discuss Kampuchea J 1
Deputy Prime Minister Receives DPRK Ambassador J 1
Chat Thai Party To Initiate No-Confidence Debate J 2
[BANGKOK POST 15 Jun]
Official Says No CPM Guerrillas Surrender J 2
[BANGKOK POST 13 Jun]
Foreign Bodies 'Involved' in Labor Movement J 3
[BANGKOK POST 15 Jun]
Briefs: World Bank Loan J 3

VIETNAM

Leaders Attend Hanoi Party Organization Congress K 1
Le Van Luong Opening Address K 1
'Full Text' of Le Duan Speech K 3
Officials Send Birthday Greetings to Andropov K 6
Phan Anh Speaks on Prague World Peace Assembly K 7
Democratic Party Adopts Peace Assembly Resolution K 7
NHAN DAN Urges Strong Emulation Movement [11 Jun] K 7
Hanoi Radio Notes Mekong Committee Meeting K 9
LPRP Delegation Meets Nguyen Duc Tam, Departs K 9
Forestry Delegation Meets Lao Industry Minister K 9
Britain-Vietnam Association Holds Annual Meeting K 10
Hanoi City Delegation Leaves for Nicaragua K 10
Ho Chi Minh City Price Control Violations Scored K 10
Briefs: New Hanoi Party Members; Phu Khanh Grain Delivery K 11

AUSTRALASIA

AUSTRALIA

Evans To Discuss Cutting Legal Ties to Britain	M	1
Scholes Announces Joint Exercises With Thais	M	1
Hayden Plans To Seek Security Council Seat	M	1
Government To Upgrade Early Warning Radar	M	2
Briefs: Australian Envoy to Vietnam; Technical Aid to China; Uranium Export Licenses	M	2

INDONESIA

Aid Consortium Announces Pledges for 1983	N	1
Mokhtar Says Border Road Cuts into PNG Territory [AFP]	N	1

MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE

MALAYSIA

Official on Sihanouk CGDK Resignation Threat	O	1
Delegation Head on World Economy, UNCTAD	O	1
Musa Hitam Speaks on North-South Dialogue	O	1

SOVIETS LEAVE PORT TO SUPERVISE FISHING

OW141219 Tokyo KYODO in English 1205 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Kushiro, Hokkaido, June 14 KYODO -- A group of seven Soviet officials left Kushiro port for the north Pacific late Tuesday to participate in Japan-Soviet joint supervision of Japanese salmon fishing operations there. The seven Soviet officials -- four observers and three interpreters -- were aboard four separate patrol boats of Japan's fishery agency. They will conduct joint supervision with Japanese officials in operation zones for Japanese medium-sized salmon fishing boats for the next month or so.

The observer system was agreed upon in Japan-Soviet salmon fishery talks last year at the strong request of the Soviet side on the grounds of illegal operations by Japanese fishing boats. The number of Soviet observers was increased from three to four this year.

After protests by the Soviet Union against continued illegal operations by Japanese salmon fishing boats this year, the fishery agency ordered all Japanese boats to return to their home ports. Japanese salmon fishermen have been found to have used decoys or "q-boats" to distract Soviet attention while illegally hauling in salmon in the north Pacific last year. Upon instructions by the fishery agency, the Federation of Japan Salmon Fisheries Cooperative Associations renounced the sending of decoy boats to the north Pacific this year to shield illegal operations.

NAKASONE PAYS RESPECTS TO LATE LIAO CHENGZHI

OW151147 Tokyo KYODO in English 1135 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo June 15 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone visited the Chinese Embassy in Tokyo Wednesday to express his condolences over the death last Friday of Chinese Politburo Member Liao Chengzhi. After offering a silent prayer before Liao's picture on an altar, Nakasone told Chinese Ambassador to Japan Song Zhiguang that Liao was a great contributor to friendship between the two countries. Liao, who was born and educated in Japan, served as chairman of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

Nakasone said during the meeting with Song that he would do his utmost for the promotion of friendly ties between the two countries to follow the will of Liao. Song said he was deeply grateful for Nakasone's personal visit to the embassy.

NAKASONE HOPES FOR FISHERY PACT WITH N. KOREA

OW150545 Tokyo KYODO in English 0505 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Tottori June 15 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Wednesday he hopes for conclusion of a new Japan-North Korea private fishery pact which expired in June of last year. Nakasone, on a stumping tour for the coming June 26 House of Councillors election, said he expects a new Japan-North Korea fishery pact to be concluded in reasonable lines as soon as possible. Nakasone also pledged his efforts to promote construction of an expressway running through the Chugoku region between Himeji, Hyogo Prefecture, and tottori for regional traffic and industrial development.

ECONOMIC MEETING WITH IRAN OPENS IN TOKYO

OW150339 Tokyo KYODO in English 0323 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo June 15 KYODO -- Japan and Iran opened a two-day high official level meeting here Wednesday to discuss bilateral and international political and economic problems as well as technical and cultural cooperation, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Hoseyn Kazempur Ardebili, deputy foreign minister for international economic affairs, headed an Iranian delegation and Vice Foreign Minister Nobuo Matsunaga led Japanese officials to the meeting at the Foreign Ministry, succeeding the one held in Tehran last November.

Political and diplomatic issues, including the Iran-Iraqi war, the Mideast situation and Japan's diplomatic policies, were discussed Wednesday morning. Participants were scheduled to discuss international economic problems, such as the current oil situation following a crude oil price cut by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) last March, in the afternoon, the officials said.

End to Iran-Iraq War Urged

OW151119 Tokyo KYODO in English 1109 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo June 15 KYODO -- Japan urged Iran Wednesday to end its three-year-old war against Iraq on the first day of a two-day high-level consultation between the two countries, according to official Japanese sources. Merely listening to the Japanese arguments, however, the Iranian delegation, headed by Deputy Minister for International and Economic Affairs Hoseyn Ardebili, was noncommittal, they said.

The sources quoted the Japanese side as saying that the Japanese Government has no intention to mediate between Iran and Iraq, but insisted an end to the hostilities would be helpful not only for peace and stability in that region and the world, but also for Iran. They said that Japan would be ready to extend as the Iranians wish, once the war ends.

The sources quoted the Iranian side as saying that Iran has three conditions for ending the war -- withdrawal of all Iraqi forces from Iranian territory, payment of adequate reparations and clarifying the responsibility for the war, implying punishment of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn.

During the first day discussion, the Japanese and Iranian Foreign Ministry officials exchanged views on political and economic matters of common concern in two sessions. The sessions were chaired by Vice Foreign Minister Nobuo Matsunaga and Deputy Foreign Minister Moriyuki Motosono on the Japanese side, while Ardebili chaired for his country.

The sources said that the Iranian delegation expressed concern over what they called Soviet expansionism. But they did not elaborate.

The officials of the two countries continue their discussion Thursday on cultural matters and technical cooperation. Ardebili, the first high ranking Iranian official to visit Japan since the Islamic revolution in his country, will stay here until Sunday.

NAKASONE PLEDGES 'FRESH IDEA' FOR SURPLUSES

OW150357 Tokyo KYODO in English 0326 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Tottori June 15 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said here Wednesday he will make all-out efforts to expand imports. Japan must come up with a fresh idea to overcome swelling current-account suprluses, Nakasone said. Japan's current-account surpluses for fiscal 1983 starting last April are officially estimated at \$9 billion. However, recent estimates show that fiscal 1983 surpluses may rise to \$18.5 billion chiefly because of declines in crude oil prices. Last week, Bank of Japan Governor Haruo Maekawa said the current surplus will climb to about \$18 billion.

The prime minster told newsmen that the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) should develop into an import promotion machinery. JETRO, established as a semi-governmental trade promotion body in 1958, was originally export-oriented but has turned to promote import in recent years. Nakasone said priority should be placed on import promotion in applying laws concerned. The prime minister was here on a campaign tour for June 26 House of Councillors (upper house) elections.

Nekasone said, however, he did not intend to curb imports. The government will take further action to stimulate economy, he said. Nakasone also said he planned to send inquiry missions to overseas for import promotion.

NEW COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE TO BE LAUNCHED

OW151013 Tokyo KYODO in English 1002 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo June 15 KYODO -- Japan will launch its second communication satellite in August, and if everything goes well it will be placed on a stationary orbit some 36,000 kilometers over northwestern New Guinea about a month later, the National Space Development Agency (NASDA) announced Wednesday. The satellite, CS2B, will be carried aloft by a three-stage rocket at 5:10 a.m. on August 6, from the agency's Tanegashima Space Center in Kagoshima, southern Japan, NASDA said. It will become Japan's seventh stationary satellite and the second one to be used for practical communication. The first communication satellite codenamed CS2A, launched last February, started operation at the end of May.

The two communication satellites will collaborate with each other in space to carry out their mission of improving telecommunication links between the Japanese mainland and remote outlying islands such as Ogasawara islands in the Pacific south of Tokyo, they said. The satellite will be placed on a transit orbit by activating a booster rocket on the evening of August 7. It will be placed on stationary orbit about one month after launching. If the weather conditions are not suitable for the launching, it will be rescheduled for better conditions.

CS2B is equipped, like the first communication satellite, with eight transponder radios and radar transceivers with a communication capacity equal to some 4,000 telephone circuits, the officials said. The total cost of launching the two satellites was estimated at yen 41 billion (\$ 169 million), the agency said. The satellites will be used in future for the development of "new media" such as television-linked communications, electric mail service, high-speed facsimile transfer and transmission of color television pictures, they said. The CS2B satellite is 2 meters high, 2.2 meters wide, and 340 kilograms in weight.

U.S. FLEET COMMANDER'S VISIT TO SOUTH SCORED

KCNA Denunciation

SK142359 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 15 (KCNA) -- James R. Hogg, commander of the U.S. Seventh Fleet, turned up in South Korea and held talks on "military affairs of common concern" with the puppet defence minister on June 13, according to a report.

During his stay in South Korea he will reportedly call at the "command of the combined forces" of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the South Korean puppet army, the headquarters of the puppet navy, Panmunjom and units of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea, inciting war fever.

The U.S. imperialists are further encouraging the puppets to the provocation of a new war by sending one bellicose element after another to South Korea while staging more frantically war exercises against the northern half of the republic.

VRPR Comment

SK141137 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] On the morning of 13 June, in a meeting with the commander of the U.S. 7th Fleet, who has come to South Korea to inspect units under his command, Minister of National Defense Yun Song-min discussed with him military affairs of mutual interest to South Korea and the United States.

At a time when the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique to provoke a new war are becoming more naked, a U.S. imperialist war maniac has come to South Korea and has had a confab about military affairs of mutual interest. This is a very unusual move. The U.S. imperialist war maniac's confab with the South Korean defense minister is aimed at giving a shot in the arm to the Chon Tu-hwan clique, which is in dire straits due to our people's anti-U.S. struggle for independence, and at keeping the shaking colonial ruling system afloat, instigating it to provoke a war of northward invasion.

The U.S. imperialists should stop giving aid to the Chon Tu-hwan regime as a whole and remove all the military equipment, including U.S. troops stationed in South Korea.

JAPANESE SCREENING OF DEFENSE PROGRAM CONDEMNED

SK150510 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0417 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 15 (KCNA) -- The Japanese reactionaries' "examination" of the "outline of the defence program" is a trick to work out a new arms buildup plan for launching full-scale overseas aggression with the backing of the U.S. imperialists.

NODONG SINMUN today says this, commenting on the examination of the "outline of the defence program," a long-term arms buildup plan, by the bosses of the Defence Agency of Japan.

The efforts of the Japanese reactionaries to shape the basic policy of the new "defence program" are a very ominous move to accelerate the building of Japan into a "big military power" and hasten preparations for overseas aggression more legally, the author of the commentary notes, and says: The insidious aim of the Japanese reactionary ruling circles was brought into bold relief when they ranted that the "outline of the defence program" of the past was a mere outline of the "basic defence capacity buildup plan" for peacetime.

According to a report, the basis of "Japan's defence capacity buildup" is to maintain her own defence capacity, which is not to the liking of the present Japanese rulers captained by Nakasone. Already in the early 1970's when he was the director of the Defence Agency of Japan, Nakasone claimed that Japan's "defence policy" should be "switched over to attack strategy" from a "purely defensive one." No sooner had he seated himself in the premiership than he did his level best to carry into effect his original "plan." In this, the "outline of the defence program" for peacetime is an obstacle to openly hastening the building of a "big military power." The plan of the Japanese reactionaries to examine and revise the "outline of the defence program" of 1976, saying it is old, is a premeditated scheme to remove this "obstacle."

The Japanese reactionaries also claim that their defence policy "does not accord with the present grave international situation." This shows that they would increase military spendings and accelerate the arms buildup and preparations for overseas aggression in keeping with the aggressive policy, nuclear war strategy of the U.S. imperialists for world domination. This is proved by the recent demeanour of the Japanese reactionaries bossed by Nakasone.

The efforts of the Japanese reactionaries to work out a "basic policy of defence capacity buildup" to suit the "present grave situation" are virtually aimed to pave a broad way for their arms buildup and preparations for overseas aggression.

They try to carry into effect their "forestalling attack strategy" with the U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance as a stepping-stone, taking the Korean peninsula as the first target.

Their reckless moves are a factor of increasing danger of aggressive war in Asia. The Japanese militarists had better not forget the lesson given by their predecessors who met a stern judgment while running hog-wild with a dagger in their mouth.

HOMELAND DEFENSE OPERATION' IN SOUTH SCORED

SK142352 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 15 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique again staged a military exercise called "exhibition exercise of homeland defence operation" allegedly for "promoting the buildup of combat power of the homeland defence reserve forces of a specified region", according to a report from Seoul June 13. They incited war fever, hurling into this clamorous war exercise the puppet army, the "Homeland Defence Reserve Forces" and various types of planes including helicopters.

This was the continuation of the criminal war exercises frequently staged by the puppet clique everywhere in South Korea these days while spreading the fiction of "threat of southward invasion", in an effort to divert elsewhere the attention of the people. The military hooligans carried out war exercises in Pohang, North Kyongsang Province, on May 27 and in Myongju County, South Korean Kangwon Province, on May 30.

VRPR SCORES KIM SANG-HYOP'S 13 JUNE SPEECH

SK150234 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Chon Tu-hwan ring opened the so-called 117th extraordinary National Assembly session on 13 June. On this day, in a so-called report on the state affairs Kim Sang-hyop babbled that if some former politicians, including those who have been

subjected to the current political ban, continue to try to hinder the social stability by violating laws in force, the government will have to take necessary legal measures against them.

This is a vicious challenge to democratic figures, patriotic students and patriotic people of all strata, who are struggling for democracy and national reunification. This is also an intolerable absurd remark by the fascist dictator in a bid to threaten and blackmail these patriots.

As you know well, since the first day he seized power through the 17 May outrage and the great genocide in Kwangju under the manipulation of the United States, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has suppressed and persecuted former opposition politicians, including Kim Yong-sam, former president of the defunct New Democratic Party, and other democratic figures of all strata with the special law on improving the political climate and has thus blocked their political activities with the aim of maintaining his power and strengthening his dictatorial rule.

Kim Yong-sam and many other democratic figures have been forced to live under house arrest, receiving constant surveillance of intelligence agents and plainclothes policemen. Thus they have been forced to lead lives which are not much different from life in jail.

Placing innocent Kim Yong-sam and many other innocent figures under house arrest, thus blocking their political activities, is precisely an illegal and criminal act which can be committed by no one but the vicious Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique.

Unable to look idly at the fascist tyranny and treacherous and treasonous acts of the Chon Tu-hwan ring and the miserable situation in South Korea in which democracy and civil rights have been completely obliterated, former opposition politicians and Kim Yong-sam resolutely rose up in a struggle. The hunger strikes by Kim Yong-sam and other democratic figures were in fact a sacred struggle for democracy and reunification and was indeed a just and patriotic struggle reflecting the will and demands of the people.

Therefore, Yi Min-u, former vice-speaker of the National Assembly, former members of the defunct New Democratic Party and former national assemblymen of the defunct New Democratic Party staged hunger strikes in support of the fast by Kim Yong-sam. Even now, many democratic figures, including Ham Sok-hun, and many overseas compatriots in Japan and the United States are staging fast struggles.

Their demands for the release of political prisoners and for freedom of speech and political activity are not only most basic assertions for democracy but also a reflection of the unanimous will and desire of the people.

Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is threatening and blackmailing, like a thief turning on the owner, their just act for democracy and reunification, depicting it as an act violating laws in force. This is precisely an absurd remark laying bare the true color of the fascist dictatorial regime.

At the same time, this is also an act revealing the heinous intention of the Chon Tu-hwan ring to mercilessly suppress and obliterate the sacred and just struggle of patriotic students and other democratic people of all strata for the independence and democratization of society and for the independent reunification of the country.

But, the Chon Tu-hwan ring will not block our people's just struggle for justice, democracy and reunification.

In his report on state affairs, Kim Sang-hyop babbled that the prevailing rumors on the revision of the Constitution were groundless. This is also another shameless trick to deceive the people. In fact, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is scheming to realize its wild ambition for a long-term office by fabricating a so-called constitution for reunification. This is a secret which has been widely known to the world.

Today our people and overseas compatriots are raising their strong voices of protest and condemnation against the Chon Tu-hwan ring which is now pushing ahead with revision of the Constitution in a bid to achieve its ambition for a long-term office. This is by no means a groundless rumor.

This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is clamoring that the talks about constitutional revision prevailing in society are completely groundless. This is definitely a trick to conceal its criminal plot for realizing its wild ambition for a long-term office.

Therefore, the so-called report on state affairs by Kim Sang-hyop is an absurd act revealing the heinous intention to embellish the fascist rule of the present dictatorial regime, to further intensify suppression of the people and to realize a sinister ambition for a long-term office in accordance with the scenario of Chon Tu-hwan.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should immediately stop suppression of the people, renounce its wild ambition for a long-term office and step down from power without delay as unanimously demanded by the people.

Our people will not tolerate the Chon Tu-hwan ring's antipopular, antinational and anti-democratic act and vigorously continue to struggle until the dictatorial regime has been overthrown and the independence and democratization of society have been achieved.

SOUTH'S THREATENING OF STUDENTS CRITICIZED

SK111016 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 11 (KCNA) -- The South Korean puppet education minister on June 8 croaked that the recent fighting slogans of the students were "impermissible," as they were "very unrealistic and turning leftist," and threatened that the "campus discipline will be strengthened" for the sake of "order." Commenting on this, papers today say that this was an open threat and blackmail of a fascist. The author of a NODONG SINMUN commentary says:

The fascist rampage of the puppets is a high-handed threat and blackmail against the anti-U.S., anti-fascist patriotic forces of South Korea and a malicious reactionary offensive of crushing the righteous struggle of the students for independence, democracy and reunification.

Only a wretch estranged from the nation can contend that the demands of the students are "unrealistic" and "leftist."

The Chon Tu-hwan group had insulted students as "mobs" and directed the spearhead of suppression against campus, crying that it "will uproot campus disturbance."

Frightened by the growing patriotic action of students, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is trying to break their fighting spirit by fascist hysterics and bar their struggle from exploding as a new massive resistance, combined with the struggle of democratic figures, and thereby achieve the "security of power" and realize their desire of long-term office.

If the Chon Tu-hwan group does not want to meet a more miserable doom than the preceding dictators, it should discontinue the ridiculous row of repression, unconditionally and immediately release all the students and people under arrest and promptly step down from power, apologizing for its crimes to the nation.

CPLA ENTERTAINMENT TROUPE CONTINUES TOUR

Pyongyang Performances

SK120839 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0831 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 12 (KCNA) -- The song and dance ensemble of the Chinese People's Liberation Army headed by Zhang Zhongbin, deputy head of the Cultural Department under the CPLA General Political Department, gave several performances at the February 8 House of Culture these days.

The Chinese artists put on stage militant revolutionary and friendly songs and dances to be warmly acclaimed by working people and People's Army soldiers in Pyongyang and deepen the sentiments of Korea-China friendship sealed with blood.

The ensemble went round various places of Pyongyang.

It inspected the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum. The deputy head of the ensemble said the inspection made him feel more keenly that China-Korea friendship is blood-cemented friendship and the museum is a good place for giving revolutionary education to the younger generation who have not experienced the tests of war.

The ensemble visited the Korea-China friendship Taekam cooperative farm. When the members of the ensemble arrived at the farm, the farmers warmly welcomed them, bursting into cheers and waving bouquets. After being briefed on the history of the farm's development into a modern socialist village, the guests went round the kindergarten, dwelling houses and fields. They gave a performance for the farmers.

The ensemble also called at the ice rink and the Mangyongdae fun fair and saw the music and dance tale "Song of Paradise."

Performance in Hamhung

SK142349 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 15 (KCNA) -- The song and dance ensemble of the Chinese People's Liberation Army on a visit to South Hamgyong Province gave a performance at the Hamhung theatre on June 13.

Appreciating the performance were Yi Kil-Song, chief secretary of the South Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Kim Hyong-chong, chairman of the South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee; and personages concerned, working people and artists in the city and the soldiers of the Korean People's Army.

The Chinese artists who raised the curtain with the men's choruses "Holding High the 'August 1' Battle Flag" and "Song of General Kim Il-song" put on stage a colorful program of songs and dances including the dances "The Soldiers' Pride," "Goodbye, Mother, Till I'll See You Again," and the woman solo "Our Daily Flowering Life."

They won the acclamation of the audience by impressively showing proud successes achieved by the Chinese people in the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of China, the love of the CPLA soldiers for their motherland and their staunch will.

They were applauded by the audience by excellently presenting the Korean songs "Sing Ye, the Fork at Mangyongdae" and "No One Knows It" and the Korean dance "Bumper Harvest of Apples" to suit the tastes and sentiments of the Korean people. The ensemble gave an open-air performance on June 14 at the Hamhung Stadium, delighting tens of thousands of working people and KPA soldiers.

Banquet in Hamhung

SK140421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 14 (KCNA) -- The South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee and a unit of the Korean People's Army arranged a banquet on the evening of June 13 for the song and dance ensemble of the Chinese People's Liberation Army headed by Zhang Zhongbin, deputy head of the Cultural Department under the CPLA General Political Department.

Present there were Yi Kil-song, chief secretary of the South Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and personages concerned, commanders of the People's Army and artists.

Kim Hyong-chong, chairman of the South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee, spoke at the banquet.

Referring to the successes achieved by the Chinese people and the CPLA soldiers in socialist construction and defence building under the wise leadership of the Communist Party of China, headed by respected Comrade Hu Yaobang, the speaker said:

We sincerely rejoice over the successes of the Chinese comrades-in-arms as over our own and wholeheartedly wish them greater successes in their future work for carrying out the programme of socialist modernisation and achieving the reunification of whole China by having Taiwan returned to the homeland.

Whenever we meet the Chinese comrades-in-arms and share the feelings of friendship, we recall with high pride the brilliant historic tradition of the Korea-China friendship personally initiated by the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song together with the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Zedong and respected Comrade Zhou Enlai, the speaker said, and added:

The history of Korea-China friendship is shining with a long-standing tradition and a grew many unforgettable emotional facts and it is a living example of proletarian internationalism.

The Korean and Chinese peoples and armies, he stressed, will fight hand in hand and win victory always as class brothers and revolutionary comrades-in-arms in the future, too, as they defeated the imperialist aggressors in firm unity in the past.

Head of the ensemble Zhang Zhongbin spoke next.

Noting that Hamhung is not only a well-known industrial city of Korea but also a city of Sino-Korean friendship, he said: Here was erected a statue of our respected Premier Zhou Enlai on the initiative of Comrade President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and an intimate friend of the Chinese people.

Stressing that the great Sino-Korean friendship was personally initiated and nursed by the great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao Zedong and respected Premier Zhou Enlai in their lifetime together with the great leader of the Korean people Comrade President Kim Il-song, he said: We will make all efforts to convey this great friendship down through generations.

The Hamhung citizens and KPA soldiers, together with the entire people, are advancing, confident of victory, to attain the grand targets put forward at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea by thoroughly implementing the line of independence, self-sustenance and self-reliance in national defence and vigorously carrying on the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions advanced by President Kim Il-song, the speaker said: We sincerely wish you greater successes in all domains in the future.

The attendants of the banquet drank toasts to the indestructible friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese peoples and armies, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Hu Yaobang and to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Deng Xiaoping.

The CPLA song and dance ensemble arrived in Hamhung on June 13 for a visit to South Hamgyong Province.

DPRK SPORTS DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PRC

SK141607 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 14 (KCNA) -- A sports delegation of our country headed by Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee, left here today for a visit to China.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Choe Tae-pok, chairman of the Education Commission; Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth; Kim Tuk-chun and Yi Chang-son, vice-chairmen of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee; and He Zhangming, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

YI CHONG-OK RECEIVES REPLY FROM CSSR PREMIER

SK110357 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 11 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, received a message from Comrade Lubomir Strougal, premier of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia, the national day of the Czechoslovak people.

In the reply message the Czechoslovak premier shared the belief that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries would grow stronger and develop continually in the interests of the peoples of Czechoslovakia and Korea and in conformity with the creative and peaceloving efforts of the countries of the socialist community.

The reply message wished the Korean working people and Premier Yi Chong-ok big success in carrying out the difficult and responsible task for socialist construction in Korea and in the struggle for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

UGANDAN INFORMATION MINISTER ANYOTI VISITS

Arrival 14 June

SK141610 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 14 (KCNA) -- A government information and radio broadcasting delegation of the Republic of Uganda headed by Minister of Information and Radio Broadcasting David Anyoti arrived in Pyongyang on June 14.

It was met at the airport by Minister of Communications Kim Yong-chae, Deputy General Director of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY Yi Nam-kyu and Vice-Chairman of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee Kang Tok-so.

Banquet 14 June

SK150416 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 15 (KCNA) -- The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a banquet at the People's Palace of Culture on June 14 for the government information and radio broadcasting delegation of the Republic of Uganda.

The banquet was addressed by Kim Yong-chae, minister of communications, and head of the delegation David Anyoti, minister of information and radio broadcasting of the Republic of Uganda.

Minister Kim Yong-chae said in his speech that the visit of the delegation to Korea would be conducive to deepening the understanding and strengthening friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the two countries.

The friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples are now growing in strength and developing so excellently because they are based on the deep intimacy between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his excellency respected President A. Milton Obote, he stressed.

Our people, he said, warmly congratulate the fraternal Ugandan people on the national concord and unity they have achieved and the great successes they have registered in the struggle for the independent development of the country, smashing the subversive machinations and sabotages of the domestic reactionaries under the correct leadership of his excellency respected President A. Milton Obote.

Minister David Anyoti in his speech conveyed, first of all, the greetings of President A. Milton Obote, the People's Congress and people of Uganda to His Excellency President Kim Il-song the great leader, to His Excellency Kim Chong-il, the dear leader, and to the Korean party, government and people.

Our party, president, government and people support the proposal for national reunification put forward by His Excellency President Kim Il-song, the great leader, he said.

The speaker took the opportunity of extending thanks to His Excellency President Kim Il-song, the great leader, to His Excellency Kim Chong-il, the dear leader, and to the Korean party and people for the aid given by Korea to Uganda in the economic, technical, cultural and other domains.

The purpose of the current visit of the delegation is to learn from the experiences accumulated by you, guided by the chuche idea founded by the great leader, he said.

The chuche idea, he noted, has become the guiding idea for the Third World peoples in the struggle against the domination by outside forces and for the national independence and building of a new society today.

The attendants drank toasts to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of His Excellency President A. Milton Obote, the outstanding leader of the Ugandan people.

POLISH PAPER NOTES KIM CHONG-IL AS SUCCESSOR

SK140457 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0355 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang, June 14 (KCNA) -- The Polish paper CHLOPSKA DROGA recently carried an article titled "The Land of Chollima."

Noting that Korea, "the land of morning calm", is widely known as "the land of Chollima", the paper says: Korea will turn out annually 100,000 million kwh of electricity, 120 million tons of coal, 15 million tons of steel, 1.5 million tons of non-ferrous metals, 20 million tons of cement, 7 million tons of chemical fertilizers and 1,500 million metres of fabrics towards the end of the 1980's.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is self-sufficient in food. This is really a grand thing, considering that most of its territory is mountainous areas.

It will produce 15 million tons of grain in the future.

All the successes achieved in Korea are directly associated with the august name of Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. He organized and led the anti-Japanese armed struggle for 15 years for the freedom and liberation of the Korean people.

After the country's liberation, he has all along led the party and government on the basis of the chuche philosophy.

Comrade President Kim Il-song taught: "In a nutshell, the idea of chuche means that the masters of the revolution and the work of construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and the work of construction. In other words, one is responsible for one's own destiny and one has also the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny."

The Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea held in October 1980 elected Comrade Kim Chong-il member of the Presidium of Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. This is natural. Because, this guarantees the succession to the revolutionary cause in Korea, "the land of Chollima."

Comrade Kim Il-song was born into a poor peasant's family in Mangyongdae, which has been a patriotic family down through generations.

His great grandfather stood in the van of the struggle for sinking the U.S. piratic ship "General Sherman" in 1866 and his father Kim Hyong-chik dedicated his whole life to the political, military and educational activities for the liberation of the country.

Comrade Kim Chong-il is a revolutionary who was born into a patriotic and revolutionary family. He is leading the overall party and state affairs.

COAL PRODUCTION CAPACITY INCREASES REPORTED

SK131048 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1038 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 13 (KCNA) -- Entering this year 80 more coal cutting faces than last year have been created at Korean coal mines.

The coal mines in the Tokchon and Sunchon Districts concentrated manpower and equipment on tunnelling this year to build many cutting faces. The Yongdae coal mine has secured in recent several months eight more coal fields than in the same period last year. The coal mines in the Northern District set themselves the goal of creating new production capacity of 2 million tons by the end of the year. They have already built six new cutting faces through an energetic drive.

New coal mines are being actively developed along with the increase of the production capacity of the existing ones. A number of new coal mines with rich deposits have been developed in the Anju and Northern Districts. Their preparations for production are being accelerated. A semi-anthracite production centre is being built under a far-reaching plan in the Central District.

The new coal mines and cutting faces built in the Anju District began production with modern coal-cutting combines. Notably at the Samchonpo coal mine, a cutting face equipped with heavy machines involving one million tons, 120 metres in width, was commissioned and hundreds of tons of coal are excavated there every day.

The coal mines across the country are now launching new operations to create scores of more cutting faces before the rainy season on the basis of the successes and experiences already achieved.

BRIEFS

U.S.-RESIDENT KOREAN'S DEPARTURE -- Dr Kim Kwang-hun, professor at Coppin University in Maryland, the United States, left here today after visiting the socialist homeland. He was seen off at the airport by Chang Pong-chun, general secretary of the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots. During his stay here Kim Kwang-hun visited Mangyongdae and inspected various places of Pyongyang and local areas. He had a reunion with his family and relatives. [Excerpts] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 10 Jun 83 SK]

SEMI-ANTHRACITE -- Pyongyang June 2 -- Korea is actively developing and utilizing semi-anthracite. The geological prospecting confirmed in the last 2-3 years that a colossal amount of semi-anthracite is deposited in the central and western parts of the country. 100-300 million tons of semi-anthracite was discovered in Sepo, Pongsan and Unpa. Its production and use have been markedly increased this year. This year the average monthly output of this coal at the small and medium coal mines which began extracting semi-anthracite in the latter half of last year more than trebled compared with last year. In Hoeyang County, Kangwon province, semi-anthracite is used as fuel in operating factories in the county and heating organs and dwelling houses. Preparations are going on briskly to extensively develop semi-anthracite in all parts of the country. A large number of new small and medium coal mines which have a bright prospect for production and favourable hewing conditions are being developed in Kangwon Province. Machine plants in different parts of the country are producing various types of mining equipment for coal mines. Energetic preparations are being made to use semi-anthracite not only as fuel but as raw material. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1047 GMT 2 Jun 83 SK]

TALKS ON STATUS OF KOREANS IN JAPAN CONCLUDE

SK150152 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] Korea and Japan have agreed to make efforts to further improve the legal status and treatment of Korean nationals living in Japan at a meeting between the two countries the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced yesterday.

They also agreed that it is encouraging the Japanese Government to include Koreans and other foreigners in its various social welfare programs and improve laws on immigration and foreigners' registration, the ministry said.

However, it said, the two countries agreed to seek solutions to other remaining problems including the status of Koreans born in Japan after 1971. Those born after 1971 do not have permanent foreign residence which were given between 1966 and 1971 under the 1965 agreement on the legal status and treatment of Koreans in Japan.

The two countries also agreed to continue to discuss ways to expand opportunities for Koreans to be employed as government officials. It was learned that the Japanese Government has allowed one third of the illegal Korean immigrants to settle in Japan.

Director General of Asian Affairs Kim Pyong-yon led the Korean delegation to the two-day conference while the Japanese team was headed by Hiroshi Hashimoto, director general of the Asian Affairs Bureau. Hashimoto will call on Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Pom-sok before returning to Tokyo today. The next meeting will be held in Tokyo in 1984.

End to Discrimination Urged

SK150225 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Jun 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Status of Koreans in Japan"]

[Text] Geographical closeness between countries is a factor compelling nations to be good neighbors for mutual benefits. This undeniably is the case with Korea and Japan, whose relations were normalized 18 years ago following historical vicissitudes characterized by the Japanese colonial rule of Korea during the first half of the century.

Mindful of this, we have made sincere efforts on our part to put the Seoul-Tokyo relationship on a fresh track. Lately, the Japanese appear to be making reciprocal endeavors as symbolized by the visit here by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone last January on his first overseas trip after taking office.

Notwithstanding this imperative facing both countries, separated only across a strait, there still remain, in our view, problems that must be solved to place their relations on a firm footing. We are keenly aware of the necessity especially in light of how a prejudiced perception of Korea by the Japanese can undermine bilateral amity as evinced last year in the Japanese move to distort historical facts on Korea in their school textbooks.

One long-pending issue involved in the normalization of ROK-Japan relations concerns the legal status and treatment of Koreans living in Japan. We, therefore, expected much from the working-level meeting held here between Seoul and Tokyo officials on this question. The Korean side is said to have requested Japan to discontinue "improper" treatment of Korean residents.

At the meeting, Seoul pointed out the discriminatory treatment of Koreans in Japan in job and education opportunities, legal status and welfare benefits. At this junction, we note that the discrimination has been brought to international attention, as the U.N. Human Rights Commission took up the issue last year.

There are many cases of discrimination against nearly 700,000 Koreans who live in Japan fulfilling their taxpaying duties imposed equally on them as on Japanese nationals. For example, Koreans aged 35 or above are not allowed to benefit from Japan's national pension program. It is especially inhuman and unreasonable for Japan to exclude them from the welfare benefits, because they are mostly those who were forcibly brought to Japan to work for the Japanese war industry during World War II.

The Koreans residing in Japan, therefore, should not be treated like other foreigners staying on a temporary basis. The historical background of removal from their homeland against their will should be given full consideration. It is also regrettable that schools operated by Koreans are not given the same status as accorded Japanese schools, thus denying their graduates fair opportunities for employment and college enrollment. Equal opportunities must also be provided to Koreans for bank credit benefits.

How the Japanese treat Koreans in their country is bound to affect the feelings of Koreans at home toward Japan. The amicable settlement of the issue is imperative to improve friendship between the peoples of the two countries and make the Seoul-Tokyo relations more solid. And it largely depends on the sincerity of Japan.

The Tokyo government is also called upon to make practical and positive efforts to help repatriate Koreans in the Soviet-held Sakhalin since the Japanese moved them to the island, when occupied by Japan during World War II.

EAST BLOC PARTICIPATION IN IPU MEET 'LIKELY'

SK131123 Seoul YONHAP in English 1030 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Seoul, June 13 (YONHAP) -- South Korean lawmakers say it is highly likely that the Soviet Union and its East European allies and pro-communist nations will participate in the 1983 general conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) scheduled for Seoul in October.

In a report submitted Monday to the National Assembly, the South Korean delegation to the IPU's Parliamentary Council meeting in Helsinki in April based its prediction on the result of contacts with those countries through a third country. South Korea has no diplomatic ties with any of the communist nations.

The report explained that because the Seoul conference is scheduled to elect the chairman of IPU's Parliamentary Council and members of the Executive Committee and to discuss such important issues as regional disputes and amendment to the IPU rules, those countries who voted in support of the change of venue at the Helsinki meeting can hardly afford to stay away from it.

The report emphasized, however, the need for diversified measures to counter an expected North Korean campaign to secure sympathizers in its boycott of the Seoul meeting it made clear at Helsinki.

Meanwhile, the parliamentary diplomatic activity committee of the National Assembly heard an interim report on preparations for the IPU general conference in Seoul by Rep. Kwon Chung-tal, chairman of the organizing committee.

Speaker Chae Mun-shik attended the meeting along with two vice speakers and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

PRIME MINISTER KIM MEETS WITH FRENCH SOCIALIST

SK131230 Seoul YONHAP in English 1220 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Seoul, June 13 (YONHAP) -- Visiting former French Minister of Research and Industry Jean Pierre Chevenement Monday paid a courtesy call on South Korean Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop, and conferred on the promotion of economic, technical and cultural cooperation between the two countries.

Chevenement was learned to have also expressed a particular interest in technical cooperation, including French participation in Korea's construction projects of nuclear power plants and high-speed railways.

The leader of the leftist faction in France's ruling Socialist Party arrived in Seoul June 8 for an eight-day visit at the invitation of the Korean Foreign Ministry.

TRADE MINISTER KIM SPEAKS AT BELGRADE UNCTAD SESSION

LD131314 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1134 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 13 (TANJUG) -- Kim Tong-hui, the Republic of Korea's minister of trade and industry, brought forward measures for stopping all protectionist mechanisms at UNCTAD's 6th session here today, Monday.

Taking the floor in the general debate, he also proposed measures for doing away with all restrictions outside of international trade rules and for a step-by-step doing away with restrictive trade practices.

Loans from the funds of multilateral financial institutions should be considerably increased, the Korean minister also proposed. He came out in favor of accepting coordinated measures for facilitating the position of debtor countries and, in particularly hard cases, for rescheduling their financial obligations.

CABINET MINISTERS TESTIFY AT ASSEMBLY SESSION

SK150140 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Jun 83 pp 1,2

[Text] Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop said yesterday that the government will consider allowing students now under arrest to resume classes if they repent and wish to study hard.

In answer to questions by lawmakers at the National Assembly, the premier said there have been campus disturbances because of a few radical students. "The government intends to give proper guidance and counselling to these students so that they, too, can have another opportunity to resume study," he said.

On further lifting of their rights, Kim said creating a "favorable circumstance" is prerequisite.

The premier reiterated that there is no change in the government plan to provide opportunities to as many people as possible to join nation-building projects.

"Lifting the ban and the reinstatement of the rights is the power given to the president. However, I will do my best to help it materialize," the premier said. He did not elaborate on the "favorable circumstance," but in view of what he said in a written report at the National Assembly Monday, he meant to emphasize the need for former politicians to abide by law without conducting political activities.

Currently, about 300 persons, mostly former politicians, are still prohibited from political activities under the Political Revolution Law of 1980. Two hundred and fifty others were given "political freedom" last February.

Asked to comment on political activities by some political outcasts, the premier replied it is "regrettable." Legal actions could be taken against them if they undermine the national reconciliation and social stability, but the government wants to settle problems before things get worse, he said. The "political ban" was one of the hot issues raised by opposition lawmakers during the first day of the two-day interpellation session. The ruling camp generally called for punishment on those violating law.

Subjects touched at the session also included, press policy and the hunger-strike by Kim Yong-sam, former president of the defunct New Democratic Party.

On press policy, the premier said the government will render efforts to help the news media carry out their function of "criticism and guidance." He said the news report on the hunger-strike by Kim has been "somewhat delayed because the incident is unusual, and it took time to follow the development." There will not be any repetition, he promised.

Four lawmakers took the floor, questioning the government on overall state affairs, except the economy which will be on the agenda of today's session. The four legislators were Sin Sang-u, a vice president of the first opposition Democratic Korea Party, Yim Tok-kyu of the Korea National Party (KNP), Ko Chong-hun, leader of the New Socialist Party and a member of the Parliamentary Fraternity Club, and Yi Han-tong of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP).

Answering a question on the possible implementation of the local autonomy system, Minister of Home Affairs No Tae-u said the government has been studying the matter sincerely. He said, however, that it is difficult to make a prediction on the exact date of its introduction because financial stability of local governments should precede.

On campus issues, Minister of Education Yi Kyu-ho said discipline should be established at colleges to effectively conduct academic as well as human education and to help end campus disturbances. He made it clear that the government has no plan to abolish the controversial college graduation quota system. "It is rather desirable to complement it by remedying its defects."

Minister of Culture and Information Yi Chin-hui said he understands news organs had acted "at their own discretion." He made these remarks when asked how he felt about the domestic press's failure to report Kim Yong-sam's hunger-strike for more than 20 days. He alleged that the local press appeared to have held up the coverage in the belief that social stability and order are foremost in the country.

Minister of National Defense Yun Song-min said the possibility is very slim that a nuclear war will break out on the Korean peninsula. He said, however, that continued Soviet armed buildup poses a threat to the Korean security.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Pom-sok predicted that if mainland China and the Soviet Union improve their relations in a substantive way, this will eventually adversely affect the Washington-Beijing relations. This, in turn, is feared to put the situation on the Korean peninsula backward.

Rep Sin of the DKP took the floor first. He asserted that "democratization" of the political system remains the "only choice before us to overcome to current difficult period."

Referring to the recent hunger-strike by Kim, the senior DKP office holder said the "latest series of incidents reflect our political reality." He alleged that a partial lifting of the political ban would in no way be conducive to achieving the goal of national reconciliation.

Those blacklisted, according to Sin, do not think they deserve any political restrictions. It is for this reason, he said, that his party calls for a complete removal of the ban on former politicians.

Rep Sin who was a key member of the new-defunct NDP, also took issue with the situation in which Kim's hunger strike was not reported by any news media in the country for a long period of time. "This leads me to believe that there should be a change in the government's press policy." He is of the view that "the absence of freedom of the press" is liable to generate rumors.

On the controversial college graduation system, he demanded its immediate abolition, saying that it has become a major target of severe criticism by student demonstrators in recent years.

Rep Yim of the KNP demanded the abolition of the basic press law which he claimed put restrictions on activities of the nation's news media.

Rep Ko of the New Socialist Party demanded that the National Assembly adopt a resolution calling on the government to accept demands presented by Kim Yong-sam. "This way," he insisted, "all political issues can be assimilated in the parliament."

He asked the premier whether he is willing to have dialogue with opposition leaders and former politicians.

Rep Yi of the ruling DJP, who was the last one to take the floor, demanded the government give due punishment of any violators of laws, be they politicians or students. He said it is deplorable that some persons would try to ignore the law to promote their political causes.

More on Yi Chin-Hui's Remarks

SK150914 Seoul CHONSON ILBO in Korean 15 Jun 83 p 3

[From the column "News Behind News"]

[Text] At the house plenary session on 14 June, lawmakers of the ruling and opposition parties questioned Culture-Information Minister Yi Chin-hui as to "why the reporting of the case of Mr Kim Yong-sam's fasting was delayed." In answering, he said: "It seems that the press, aspiring for responsible journalism, made a prudent judgment and took a prudent attitude in reporting the case."

Consequently, in contrast to the answer by Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop, who said, "It is true that the reporting to the general public was delayed while the development of the case was traced," he quibbled that "this is the result brought about by the judgment of the press itself."

Minister Yi pointed out: "Mr Kim's issuing of a statement and trying to have his political views realized through fasting are political activities that are restricted by law."

He took trouble to stress that the delayed reporting was "the prudent judgment of the press itself," by saying: "The press judged, I understand, that if it reported the case, it would have been condoning political activities which have been banned and that, if this were to influence some banned politicians, the present political and social stability and order would have been jeopardized."

Minister Yi said: "The reporting of Mr Kim's case was decided by the press with high-level good sense and in a thorough spirit of the times. In this sense, I think that the press is accomplishing its duty."

Thus, unlike the culture-information minister's previous attitude of being displeased with the press' attitude toward each and every affair, he said words of praise(?) [question mark as published], prompting amazed laughter from lawmakers.

ASSEMBLYMEN CRITICAL OF POLITICAL SITUATION

SK141319 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 14 Jun 83 p 2

[From the column "Tidbits"]

[Text] In his questionnaire prepared for interpellation at the 14 June National Assembly session, Democratic Korea Party's [DKP] Vice President Sin Sang-u, who is scheduled to open the interpellation, said in connection with the party's call for release of political prisoners and for lifting of ban imposed on the old politicians that "harmony is not subordination or silence forced on the weak by the strong." He continued: We do not want selective or ration-like measures for harmony. What we want is a total harmony.

He also said: Domestic papers carried 4-column reports on the hunger strike staged by the Pakistani lawyers but they were not able to carry a single line about the tragic and ultimate hunger strike staged by the former opposition party president. When I read editorials in which the papers scorned and examined their own inability to report on the hunger strike, I felt as if I were reading the weeping of the newspapers.

Noting the political pending issues and political and journalistic functions in the questionnaires, Representative Yim Tok-kyu, member of the Korea National Party, scolded both the ruling and opposition parties, saying: "Assemblymen, regardless of their being ruling or opposition party members, have absolutely nothing to say to the public even if they have 10 months. With the people's eyes shut, their ears deafened, and their mouths gagged, for whom do you claim you do politics?"

Saying that "all the problems that exist in Korea cannot be eliminated because Kim Tae-chung is not here in Korea or because Kim Yong-sam is not here in Korea, Representative Ko Chong-hun, member of the New Socialist Party, pointed out that "the work of political reform is not like an act of replacing the table cloth and dishes on the dinner table with new ones."

Representative Yi Han-tong, member of the Democratic Justice Party, touching on the issue of the press, said in his questionnaires: The papers' attitude was not clear cut in reporting the hunger strike; they appeared to be reporting on it while actually not reporting. As a result, some people knew about it all the time. Those who were not in the know were misled by the groundless rumors and were led to believe that the exaggerated foreign reports were more truthful than the domestic reports.

MORE LAWMAKERS UNHAPPY WITH PREMIER'S ADDRESS

SK150407 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 14 Jun 83 p 2

[From the column "Tidbits"]

[Text] Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop's report on state affairs at the 117th extraordinary National Assembly which opened on 13 June drew special attention among lawmakers because it included the first official reaction of the government to the current political issues, including the fasting case of Kim Yong-sam. However, the opposition camp expressed strong discontent with the report, noting that it failed to present epochal measures for solving these issues.

Yi Tae-ik, vice president of the DKP, criticized the report, saying: "Prime minister's report is like blocking something which has been pierced, rather than piercing something which has been blocked."

Kim Hyon-kyu, chief policy maker of the DKP, criticized the report, saying: It is indeed regrettable that the report declares that the demands for democratization themselves are factors of social confusion.

Cho Il-chae, chief policy maker of the KNP, said: The government appears to view the current situation with an easygoing way of thinking.

Yi Tong-chin, floor leader of the KNP, strongly criticized it, saying: We have listened to a dull, flat and worthless report of state affairs.

Sin Sun-pom, member of the independent fraternity group, said: The report fails to present a sincere measure for solving the present situation.

Furthermore, some DJP lawmakers expressed discontent with the report, saying: "The contents of the report on state affairs do not go far enough," and "the report is not much different from the reports on state affairs delivered by prime ministers in the old era." Most DJP lawmakers, however, expressed an affirmative reaction to the report. Yun Sok-sun, deputy director of the secretariat of the party, said: The report seems to cover overall parts of the state affairs without omitting anything. Lawmaker Nam Chae-hui said: The report covers the key points of state affairs. We should supplement it in the course of our interpellations to the government.

DKP MEMBERS WALK OUT; ASSEMBLY ADJOURNS 2 HOURS

SK150206 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] The plenary National Assembly session was adjourned for almost two hours yesterday, as the lawmakers of the opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) stage a walkout, accusing the prime minister of making "insincere testimonies." At the request by floor leader Yim Chong-ki, all the DKP lawmakers left the chamber at 5:30 p.m., when Minister of Home Affairs No Tae-u was replying to lawmakers' questions. "Now that the Cabinet members are giving insincere testimony, there is not need to carry on this interpellation session," Yim said.

Following the walkout, the first in a plenary session in this incumbent assembly, Speaker Chae Mun-sik declared the main session adjourned. The DKP and the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) held emergency meetings of senior officers to discuss how to break the deadlock. DKP floor leader Yim and Rep. Yim Tok-kyu of the opposition Korea National Party (KNP) alleged it would be better for Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop to step down because he answered lawmakers' questions in "an insincere and unintelligible manner." The premier spent just seven minutes in replying to questioning by two lawmakers which last for 80 minutes.

The two-hour walkout ended at 7:25 p.m. when the rival parties agreed to hear additional testimony from the premier at the start of today's session. Meanwhile, the Korean National Party and the Parliamentary Fraternity Club issued statements denouncing the "very insincere" answers by the premier.

SIHANOUK COMMENTS ON OFFER TO RESIGN FROM CGDK

OW150021 Hong Kong AFP in English 2346 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Paris, June 14 (AFP) -- Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of a three-party anti-Vietnamese Cambodian front, today accused his Khmer Rouge partners of leading the coalition into "a dead end."

He said here after a meeting with French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson that he was now waiting for Khmer Rouge reaction to his offer to resign as leader of the Democratic Kampuchea coalition.

The prince, a former Cambodian head of state, told reporters he had suggested "general reconciliation among Cambodians" and the planning of general elections with the participation of the Vietnam-backed Cambodian Government headed by Heng Samrin "in order to reassure Vietnam and induce Hanoi to take a more flexible position." (Vietnam is maintaining at least 150,000 troops in Cambodia to prop up the Heng Samrin regime after ousting the Khmer Rouge forces which ruled ruthlessly after taking over the country in 1975.)

Prince Sihanouk said the Khmer Rouge had opposed his idea of "reconciliation with those that they called traitors, so I offered to resign and am awaiting their answer." "I would rather leave this coalition, since there is disagreement on the ways and means of solving the Cambodian problem," the prince said. But he said he would stay on if the Khmer Rouge dropped their opposition and showed that "they need me to continue the struggle."

The anti-Vietnamese coalition headed by Prince Sihanouk includes his followers, a nationalist faction led by Son Sann, and the Khmer Rouge guerrillas.

The prince, who arrived here last week to what he described as a private visit, said Foreign Minister Cheysson had considered his position "realistic" but that China, which has given backing to the Khmer Rouge and other Cambodian forces, was not interested in negotiations with Vietnam.

He also said that he personally would like to see France serve as mediator in the Cambodian tangle but that his coalition as a whole did not favor any such role for France.

Prince Sihanouk said his plans included a trip to Indonesia on June 24, followed by stops in Senegal and Guinea next month and Mauritania in August.

Cable to Khieu Samphan

BK150101 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 15 Jun 83 p 3

[Text] Kampuchean resistance coalition leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk's recent offer to resign was a move to gain support for his political manoeuvring regarding Phnom Penh's Heng Samrin regime, sources close to the Democratic Kampuchea coalition said yesterday.

The sources, who asked not to be identified, said Sihanouk does not intend to resign as president of the tripartite coalition which opposes Vietnam's presence in Kampuchea. They added that "the coalition without the prince would be nonsense."

Sihanouk offered his resignation over differences with Vice President Khieu Samphan of the Khmer Rouge over the prince's call for an interim Kampuchean government including his coalition and the Hanoi-backed Heng Samrin, the sources said.

The resignation offer came to light in Beijing last Friday when foreign diplomatic sources told THE ASSOCIATED PRESS that Sihanouk had sent Khieu Samphan a telegram to that effect.

In the telegram, a copy of which was made available here, Sihanouk thanks Khieu Samphan for his "important message dated 31 May," an apparent protest against Sihanouk's call for "national reconciliation," as the source termed it.

Sihanouk's telegram reads: "I respect your points of view which are those of the party of Democratic Kampuchea. Evidently many points of view are different concerning the pursuit of the best means for us to attract and preserve world sympathy and at the same time unmask the charlatans of the other side, namely, the Soviets, Vietnamese and their slaves in Phnom Penh.

"At the present time there is a rising school of public opinion in the United States, Southeast Asia, Europe, Africa and elsewhere which has been deceived by the propaganda of Moscow, Hanoi and Phnom Penh. In the long run, some governments in the world risk moving towards Heng Samrin," Sihanouk said.

"I took the liberty to manoeuvre over psychological terrain to unmask our charlatan enemies. The latter would not be able to exploit my propositions for they can only reject them and arouse the reprobation of international opinion," he said.

"Having said that, I concede that the party of Democratic Kampuchea may not agree with my analysis. I respect your points of view. As long as I am president of Democratic Kampuchea, I will be held accountable.

"But I want today to offer you my resignation and I would be happy if you would accept it now, if that would not harm too much the interests of Democratic Kampuchea," concludes Sihanouk's telegram dated June 3.

Sihanouk is due to visit Indonesia in his capacity of coalition president on June 25, a fact which seems to discount imminent intentions to step down. Indonesian Foreign Minister Dr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja Monday confirmed the visit, and said he would question Sihanouk's intentions then.

KHIEU SAMPHAN MEETS BANGLADESH'S ERSHAD IN SFRY

BK150300 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] On 10 June, Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, held friendly and cordial talks with His Excellency General Hussain Mohammed Ershad, chairman of the People's Republic of Bangladesh's Council of Ministers, who is on official visit in the SFRY. On that occasion, vice president Khieu Samphan expressed the profound gratitude of the Kampuchean people and the CGDK for the resolute and constant support and assistance of the People's Republic of Bangladesh for the Kampuchean people's just struggle for national liberation against the Vietnamese aggression. His Excellency Mohammed Ershad expressed his pleasure at having talks with Vice President Khieu Samphan. He reaffirmed the full and constant support and assistance of the people and government of Bangladesh for the Kampuchean people and the CGDK.

Attending the talks between leaders of the two countries were His Excellency Shamsud Doha, Bangladesh foreign minister; His Excellency Karim, head of the UN section of the Bangladesh Foreign Ministry; and Ambassadors Chan Youran and (Sung Sikoeun).

VIETNAMESE SOLDIERS KILLED IN PHNOM PENH

BK150844 Beijing in Lao to Laos 1230 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Thai paper NAE0 NA reported in its edition today that, on the evening of 25 May, fighters of the Democratic Kampuchea resistance forces threw grenades into the Phnom Penh stadium, killing nearly 100 Vietnamese occupation soldiers. On the 26th and 27th of last month, the resistance fighters also shot and killed seven Vietnamese soldiers in Phnom Penh city.

VODK REPORTS MAY SRV LOSSES IN NORTHERN AREAS

BK150339 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] In May, our comrades-in-arms of the Oddar Meanchey, Preah Vihear, and Chhep-Thalabarivat battlefields killed 229 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 256 others for a total of 495 casualties. In the field of primitive weapons production, our comrades-in-arms made and planted 575,000 punji stakes and dug 500 punji pitfalls. Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people of the Oddar Meanchey, Preah Vihear, and Chhep-Thalabarivat battlefields!

VONADK ON SRV REINFORCEMENTS IN KAMPOT, SIEM REAP

BK150329 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] On 2 June, the Vietnamese enemy transported eight truckloads of reinforcement soldiers from Vietnam through Routes 2 and 3 toward Kampot. On 20 May, the Vietnamese enemy brought in 60 truckloads of soldiers from Vietnam and posted them in Puok market and around it in Siem Reap Province.

The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have tried to tell others that they are withdrawing such and such number of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea. However, they have in fact sent more reinforcement soldiers successively to Kampuchea. The Kampuchean people, the national army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea know very well the Vietnamese nature. Whatever the Vietnamese maneuvers and farces, the national army and guerrillas and the Kampuchean people will absolutely not be taken in and pledge to fight against them even more rigorously until they are chased out of Kampuchea in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations and the International Conference on Kampuchea.

VONADK REPORTS KHMER SOLDIERS FLEE TO JOIN DK ARMY

BK150349 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea 2300 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] On 3 June, 33 Khmer soldiers posted in (Kumru) village, Kralanh District, Siem Reap Province, fled to join our national army and guerrillas bringing with them seven AK's, a CK, three CKC's, and an AR-15. At present, other Khmer soldiers are trying to find ways to escape as well.

SOLDIERS CLASH WITH THAI FORCES NEAR BORDER

BK150149 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 15 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] Twenty-four Laotian soldiers were killed in a recent clash with Thai insurgents in Laotian territory opposite Nam Pat District of Uttaradit Province. Well-informed police department sources, quoting a provincial report, said that nine soldiers were wounded and nine others reported missing while the insurgents also seized a large arms supply from the Laotians.

The fighting reportedly followed a row between the two groups -- with the soldiers accusing the communist insurgents based along the Thai-Laotian border of crossing the border and forcibly taking rice supplies from Lao villagers. About 100 Laotian soldiers had been sent from their base at Ban Pak Lai, Sayaboury Province to Ban Hin Nampou, which is opposite Nam Pat District, to handle the matter.

Both groups held talks which ended in a deadlock because the Laotians insisted that the insurgents hand over the alleged rice culprits, the report said.

Fierce fighting then erupted at Ban Nong Pachit on the Laotian side of Phu Miang mountain, which straddles the Thai-Laotian border. The sources said 24 Laotian soldiers were killed in the clash while nine were wounded and another nine reported missing. Insurgent casualties were not known, the sources said.

They added that two platoons of Laotian reinforcements have been sent to Ban Nong Pachit, while a road was being built from the village to the Thai border.

Meanwhile, Uttaradit Police Chief Pol Col Bangkot Klanhetkan last night refused to comment on the fighting, only saying that it occurred recently.

However, a border patrol policeman yesterday told reporters that insurgents from the Communist Party of Thailand's breakaway faction, the New Force Party, were reportedly in Ban Pak Ka, which is in Sayaboury District.

TALKS START WITH USSR ON ROUTE 9 CONSTRUCTION

BK141312 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Vientiane, June 14 (KPL) -- A 3rd plenary [session] of the action (?plan) for road, bridge and navigable communication construction of the Lao-Soviet Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation was opened here on June 13.

Also present [as received] on this occasion were Seun Phetsanghan, first deputy-minister of construction, and Kozlov, deputy-minister of communication construction and head of the visiting delegation of the Soviet Union.

Issues on cooperation projects for 1983-84 were raised. The Soviet assistances of equipments and materials in the construction of Route No 9 were also dealt with by both sides.

The two parties had further exchanged view-points on feasibility studies on the construction of Bridge No 1 over Se Bang, Hiang River on Route No 9.

PHILIPPINE LEADERS GREETED ON NATIONAL DAY

BK141010 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] On 12 June, Souphanouvong, president of state, and Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the LPDR, separately sent greetings messages to Ferdinand E. Marcos and Cesar Virata, respectively president and prime minister of the Republic of the Philippines.

The message from Souphanouvong reads: On the auspicious occasion of the National Day of the Republic of the Philippines, it is my honor to extend my sincere congratulations and best wishes to you and, through you, to the Philippine people for good health, happiness, and prosperity. I hope that the existing friendly relations between our two countries and peoples will be further strengthened.

The message from Kaysone Phomvihan reads: On the occasion of the National Day of the Republic of the Philippines, on behalf of the LPDR Government, the Lao people and in my own name, I am very happy to extend my best wishes to you, and through you, to the people of the Republic of the Philippines. May the relations of friendship between our two countries be further strengthened.

On the same occasion, Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign affairs minister of the LPDR, also sent a greetings message to Carlos Romulo, foreign affairs minister of the Republic of the Philippines.

MAY MILITIA-GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES REPORTED

BK140831 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] To translate into practice the spirit and line of national defense and public security outlined by the party and state, particularly the decisions and instructions issued by the National Defense Ministry, and to maintain public order in the country, the guerrilla and self-defense forces throughout the country, coordinating with the regular forces, searched for the bad elements creating disorder in their localities on 186 occasions in May, while attentively and effectively attending political and military training courses. They also independently carried out their missions on 85 occasions and attacked the reactionaries who infiltrated into localities on 32 occasions, killing 56 of the reactionaries, wounding 47 others, successfully encouraging 85 misled persons to return to their families and hometowns and capturing 47 weapons of various types. In addition to attentively and effectively conducting patrol missions and maintaining security, the guerrillas throughout the country enthusiastically and widely attended military exercises. For example, military courses were held for guerrilla forces in Paksan and Sanakham Districts, Vientiane Province, in May.

It was also reported that ministries, departments and offices in central Vientiane municipality organized and opened training courses for their self-defense units in May. Many ministries and provinces widely held military training courses in May and early June. The most outstanding provinces are Savannakhet and Sayaboury. The leading ministry which enthusiastically organized study courses for its defense units in May was the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

At present, the guerrilla and self-defense forces throughout the country are attentively carrying out patrol duties to safeguard peace and tranquillity and the country's public order and are continuously attending military training with a sense of responsibility and with enthusiasm.

ARTICLE URGES VIGILANCE AGAINST 'ENEMY ACTS'

BK141029 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Unattributed article: "Heighten Vigilance Toward All the Enemy's Schemes and Promptly Smash All His Acts"]

[Text] During the past 8 years, our country has become independent and enjoyed complete sovereignty in the political, economic, and diplomatic spheres. Under the leadership of the LPRP, it has become a member of the great socialist community.

Nevertheless, during the past 8 years, indignant at our people's independence and self-mastery, the enemies of the Lao nation and revolution -- the Beijing reactionaries, the U.S. imperialists, and other reactionary forces -- have resorted to multifaceted tricks and schemes to sabotage the Lao revolution, create political disturbances and disorder, and apply economic pressure. They have also used the exiled Lao bandits to carry out plundering activities and Thai troops to commit armed provocations along the Mekong River. These provocations have currently become more brazen and repeated.

In addition to using the routed Pol Pot-Ieng Sary troops and other Khmer reactionary forces daily to carry out sabotage activities against the Kampuchean revolution and using Thai troops to commit armed provocations along a stretch of the Kampuchean-Thai border, the reactionaries in the Beijing leadership circles and the U.S. imperialists recently sent Thai border defense forces to carry out armed provocations; challenge, intercept, and rob the innocent Lao people who were making a living along the Mekong River; and intercept and shoot at cargo transport boats sailing from Vientiane to Thakhek and Savannakhet. These armed clashes between Laos and Thailand have further escalated the tension of the Lao-Thai conflicts, which have not yet been completely resolved.

The provocations and challenges committed by Thai troops in the past as well as the recent ones show more clearly their new military adventures.

Let our army and people throughout the country further heighten their vigilance. The various forces based along the Mekong River must closely coordinate with the regional and militia-guerrilla forces and the people's public security forces. They must jointly organize patrol duties; follow the situation, including plundering activities and armed provocations committed by the enemy; and resolutely oppose and promptly punish his provocative acts. To promptly check and punish the enemy not only serves to permanently preserve the peaceful atmosphere and fraternal and neighborly friendship between Laos and Thailand, but also constitutes an important contribution to safeguarding peace and stability in the region and throughout the world.

The Lao Army and people are currently carrying out socialist transformation and construction. We desire nothing but peace and peaceful coexistence among nations -- for example, with Thailand, which is our neighbor. Meanwhile, we cannot relax our vigilance. We are resolved to oppose and smash all the enemy's armed provocations and will not allow him to act at whim.

BRIEFS

YOUTH CONFERENCE CLOSES -- Vientiane, June 10 (KPL) -- The 6-day conference of the executive committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union [LPRY] was closed on June 8. Present at the closing ceremony were Thongsavath Khaykhamphithoun member of the party CC, minister, head of the offices of the party CC and the Council of Ministers, and first-secretary of the LPRY, Thongvine Phomvihane, member of the party CC, first deputy-secretary of LPRY, and other secretariat members. The conference had unanimously adopted the 6-month action plan other urgent programs for this year. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0913 GMT 10 Jun 83 BK]

PHICHAI DENIES PROPOSAL ON TRADE WITH SRV

BK150239 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 15 Jun 83 p 2

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun yesterday denied reports that he plans to propose a resumption of trade relations with Vietnam. He said he commented on the matter only in response to reporters' questions but never said that he would propose trade resumption with Vietnam. "All I said was that since the political dialogue with Vietnam had reached a stalemate, it was possible for Thailand to talk about trade relations."

He said that he supported the Foreign Ministry's move in setting up a committee to study the matter.

Mr Phichai quoted Vietnam Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach as saying that Vietnam currently imported various kinds of goods worth about US\$200 million annually from Hong Kong and Singapore.

He also said that the purpose of the trip to Vietnam of one of the members of his party was only to negotiate with Vietnamese authorities for the release of Thai fishermen detained in that country. He said that MP Anek Thapsuwan was asked by relatives of the fishermen and owners of the fishing trawlers to help negotiate the matter with Vietnam.

UN OFFICIAL, FOREIGN MINISTER TO DISCUSS KAMPUCHEA

BK141438 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1230 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] UN Under Secretary General Rafiuddin Ahmad flew here last night from Indonesia for talks with Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila on the Kampuchean problem as part of his tour of Southeast Asia, which includes visits to Vietnam and Laos. Ahmad, who is also the representative of the UN secretary general for humanitarian affairs, will stay here until 16 June when he is scheduled to fly to Vientiane, an informed source said. The senior UN official will then continue his trip to Hanoi for talks with Vietnamese authorities on the Kampuchean problem and fly back here on 22 June, the source said. He added that Ahmad will stay in Bangkok until the last day of the annual meeting between foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, or ASEAN, and its dialogue countries on 27 June. Ahmad is due to return to Hanoi on 27 June, according to the source.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES DPRK AMBASSADOR

BK150820 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] DPRK Ambassador to Thailand Yi Song-hui paid a courtesy call on Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun at Government House today.

The DPRK ambassador congratulated the deputy prime minister for assuming the post of high responsibility and expressed support for the Thai Government's policy of giving importance to neutrality, independence and peace in Southeast Asia. The ambassador reaffirmed his country's support for the stand adopted by the ASEAN countries for resolution of the Kampuchean problem. He also cited bilateral relations and invited the deputy prime minister to visit the DPRK to strengthen ties between the two countries.

The deputy prime minister thanked the DPRK ambassador for his country's support for the Thai Government. He also accepted, in principle, the invitation to visit the DPRK at a convenient date.

CHAT THAI PARTY TO INITIATE NO-CONFIDENCE DEBATE

BK150119 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 15 Jun 83 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] Chat Thai Party leader Maj-Gen Praman Adireksan launched a new offensive against the government yesterday, announcing that his party will initiate a no-confidence debate on Communications Minister Samak Sunthorawet over the train fare increase issue.

Speaking before a Chat Thai-arranged discussion on "Are the Prem four policies good?" at the Hyatt Central Plaza Hotel, Maj-Gen Praman told some 1,000 people in the audience "we will call for a no-confidence debate on the communications minister for his act in increasing the train fare which will cause a lot of hardship to the people."

The opposition leader also repeated that his party would initiate a move to amend the Constitution so that the electoral system would be a multi-constituency one with the House speaker automatically becoming the president of Parliament.

The moves were seen by political observers as part of Chat Thai's tactics to rock the Prem four government after it had been outmanoeuvred by the Social Action Party [SAP] in forming a coalition government following the general elections.

Some observers also believe that Chat Thai might draft a constitutional amendment bill that would require a prime minister to be an elected MP.

Parliamentarians have previously claimed that Chat Thai's aim is to bring about a Cabinet reshuffle or a dissolution of Parliament to better its chances of joining the government.

Immediately after the elections, Communications Minister Samak Sunthorawet's Prachakon Thai Party had also at first wanted to form a coalition government with Chat Thai but later changed its stance and agreed to form a government with the SAP, the Democrat and the National Democratic parties. Chat Thai sources said that Mr Samak's action had angered Maj-Gen Praman and other party leaders.

Observers pointed out that the Chat Thai move to oust Mr Samak and to amend the Constitution is not likely to succeed as the government has a combined majority of 211 while Chat Thai has 108 in the 324-seat House of Representatives.

After Maj-Gen Praman's speech, five Chat Thai MPs took turns to criticise government policies which they said were so broadly-based and loosely-worded that they did not mean anything.

OFFICIAL SAYS NO CPM GUERRILLAS SURRENDER

BK130805 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 13 Jun 83 p 3

[Excerpt] None of the 200 guerrillas of the outlawed Communist Party of Malaya (CPM), who had offered to surrender last September, have made further contact with government authorities, a high-ranking government official said at the weekend.

Mr Anan Anantakun, director of the Administration Coordinating Centre for Five Southern Provinces, said he suspected the surrender pledge was a trick aimed at stalling a government campaign against them.

He said that there were about 2,000 CPM guerrillas hiding in jungles in the south.

FOREIGN BODIES 'INVOLVED' IN LABOR MOVEMENT

BK150211 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 15 Jun 83 p 3

[Text] Foreign labour organisations have been increasingly involved in the Thai labour movement, which is assuming a more political nature, Phanat Thailuan of the Labour Congress of Thailand [LCT] claimed yesterday. Phanat, an executive LCT member, claimed that there are no less than 20 foreign labour bodies connected in one way or another with the Thai labour movement. He claimed that their activities usually involved financial support and educational aid, while their real motive was to build intelligence networks. "Some of them have ill intentions and have instigated rifts among labour leaders," Phanat alleged.

A similar charge was made last week by former political activist and labour leader Thoetphum Chaidi, who told the BANGKOK POST that some of these labour bodies, from both East and West, were used as fronts for espionage work in Thailand. He also alleged that their interference in the Thai labour movement was politically motivated.

According to Phanat, among the larger foreign labour bodies "aiding" the Thai labour movement are the Asian-American Free Labour Institute, which is affiliated to the United States' most powerful trade union, the American Federation of Labour and Congress of Industrial Organisations (AFL-CIO); West Germany's largest and oldest labour organisation, the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung; the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions with its headquarters in Brussels; the Brotherhood of Asian Trade Unionists, which is affiliated to the World Confederation of Labour, and the Soviet Union's World Federation of Trade Unions, which has its headquarters in Prague. However, Phanat said -- without elaborating or offering proof to substantiate his claims -- that only some of these organisations were interfering in Thai labour issues.

Phanat said he planned to propose at the next LCT executive committee meeting on June 19 that a committee be set up to probe into the activities of all foreign labour bodies in Thailand. "We will have to assess the impact of such aid and to differentiate between good and bad. We will encourage any foreign labour body that is genuinely interested in promoting and improving the labour movement here but we do not want those organisations with ulterior motives," he said.

BRIEFS

WORLD BANK LOAN -- Thailand is to borrow 4,613.8 million baht from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) to finance three development projects in the agriculture, transport and power sectors. The projects would have a combined total cost of over 9,000 million baht. The World Bank's Bangkok office said yesterday that the loans were for 20 years at a yearly interest rate linked to the cost of bank borrowings. It added that the loans would include six years' grace period and carry an annual commitment charge of 0.75 percent on undisbursed balances and a front-end fee of 0.25 percent on the amount of the loan. About 1,610 million baht of the total amount would go towards financing the second agriculture credit project which would cost around 4,340 million baht, World Bank sources said. Another 2,300 million baht would help the Department of Highways to carry out road construction and improvement around the country. The total costs of the project has been estimated at 3,838 million baht. The last portion of the loans, about 703.8 million baht, is for the provincial power distribution project, the source said. The project, costing 1,186 million baht, would provide electricity to the country's poor rural areas. [Excerpts] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Jun 83 p 3 BK]

LEADERS ATTEND HANOI PARTY ORGANIZATION CONGRESS

OW141718 Hanoi VNA in English 1528 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 14 -- The Ninth Congress (second round) of the Hanoi organization of the Communist Party of Vietnam opened at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall here at the weekend. The congress is attended by more than 600 delegates elected by the 150,000 party members in the capital. The opening ceremony was attended by Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and president of the Council of State; Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Vo Chi Cong, Political Bureau member and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Hoang Quoc Viet, honorary president of the Fatherland Front Central Committee.

The report of the Hanoi party organization Executive Committee presented by Le Van Luong, member of the party C.C. and secretary of the municipal party committee, brought out the development of industrial and agricultural production achieved by the city in very difficult circumstances over the past years: It mentioned an increase in exports and the building of a number of technico-material bases, a better supply for the urgent needs of the city population, and the strengthening of political security and armed forces.

The report also pointed to shortcomings such as an uneven and slow rate of industrial development, erratic distribution and circulation of goods, and difficulties in the life of the salaried and other working citizens.

In the years to come, the report said, the building of the capital city will still meet with many difficulties as Hanoi is an important target of the war of sabotage conducted in many fields against Vietnam by the Chinese reactionaries in collusion with the U.S. imperialists.

Nevertheless, the report said, the Hanoi party organization and population are determined to concentrate on realizing these four socio-economic objectives: stabilization of life, stepped-up construction of material and technical bases for socialism with priority given to repairing, building and improving public facilities; continued transformation, consolidation and perfection of the socialist relations, consolidation and perfection of the socialist relations of production (including the restoration of the socialist order in the distribution and circulation of goods and in other economic activities, and strengthening of national defence and security. The report also proposed many concrete measures for the realization of these objectives.

The oldest delegate to the congress is Le Van Hien, 79, former minister of finance and former ambassador to Laos; and the youngest is Ms. Nguyen Thi Lien, secretary of the Xuan Giang village branch of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union in the suburban district of Soc Son. Nearly 30 percent of the delegates are scientists and technicians with university or post graduate degrees. Five delegates are minority nationals deputed from various districts in suburban areas.

Le Van Luong Opening Address

OW141133 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Summary] The second-phase ninth congress of delegates of the Hanoi municipal party organization opened at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi on the morning of 11 June 1983, with the participation of 626 delegates representing nearly 150,000 party members. Comrades Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong and Vo Chi Cong, members of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, and Comrade Hoang Quoc Viet, member of the party Central Committee, attended as members of the congress presidium.

On behalf of the presidium, Comrade Le Van Luong, secretary of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee, delivered the opening speech. After welcoming the comrade party and state leaders and the delegates, he said:

[Begin recording] The Political Bureau's resolution has vividly illuminated our work. Immediately after receiving the resolution, our party organization studied it thoroughly and has begun to implement a number of tasks. The Executive Committee report to be presented here today is based on the Political Bureau resolution, which urges more efforts in implementing it and sets out issues to be discussed at the congress.

Comrade delegates: The general situation is that, although we have been enlightened by the resolutions of the party congress, the party Central Committee and the Political Bureau, it is not easy to carry out all our tasks and eliminate all difficulties. In other words, we must admit that we are still facing a host of difficulties caused by the lack of material conditions, our enemy's sabotage activities and our weakness in grasping realities and organizing our activities. We must discover the main cause in every case in order to concentrate our efforts on rectifying our shortcomings. Thus, to meet the requirements of our revolutionary undertaking, we must on the one hand be imbued with the party's resolutions and, on the other hand, directly address the difficulties and analyze them, knowing that they are inevitable in our revolution's advance.

Despite our difficulties, we still enjoy many advantages. The means to resolve difficulties are ever available. In fact, we have not wavered or stepped backward but have upheld our revolutionary fighting spirit and have bravely accepted our responsibilities. We have concentrated our collective mind on dealing with problems together. [applause]
[end recording]

After thanking the capital's teenagers and children for coming to greet the congress, Comrade Le Van Luong, on behalf of the Hanoi Municipal Party Organization's Executive Committee, read a report on the situation and tasks of the committee. Following is an excerpt of the report:

[Begin recording] In 1981, by seriously implementing the resolutions of the Fourth Plenum of the party Central Committee and the directives of the party Central Committee and the government, our capital increased its production by 10 percent compared to 1980. Production continued to increase in 1982 and reached the 1979 level, which is the highest thus far.

Some progress was achieved in agricultural production in 1981 and 1982. Grain output in 1982 was 386,000 metric tons, the highest since 1975. Implementation of the government's resolutions 25-CP and 26-CP and of the party Secretariat's directive No 100 has created a mass movement to increase agricultural and industrial production. Many enterprises have tried their best to exploit all available resources to fulfill their plans. Our peasants have enthusiastically engaged in production activities with a new fervor. Many advanced models have appeared in agriculture and industry, including Machine Tool Plant No 1 and Instrument Plant No 1 at the central level; the Thong Nhat electrical machinery plant and the Long Bien machinery plant at the local level; the Dong Da handicraft cooperative, and the Minh Khai, Tang Thiep, Hoang Lam and Yen So agricultural cooperatives. Dan Phuong District has achieved a yield of 8.2 metric tons of paddy per hectare, while its soybean, peanut and tobacco output has also increased moderately.

Export-import work has begun to achieve some good results.

A necessary quantity of materials and raw materials has been imported for agricultural and industrial production to contribute to solving the employment problem and increasing the municipal budget. [applause] [end recording]

The Ninth Congress of delegates of the Hanoi municipal party organization will be in session from 11 to 16 June.

'Full Text' of Le Duan Speech

OW150321 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Dear friends: As reported earlier by the Voice of Vietnam, the second-round ninth congress of the Hanoi municipal party organization has been meeting since 11 June at Hanoi's Ba Dinh Conference Hall. Party and state leaders Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong and Vo Chi Cong attended the congress' opening session and participated in the presidium.

On 11 and 12 June the congress heard a general report on the municipality's situation and tasks presented by Comrade Le Van Luong, secretary of the municipal party committee, and more than 30 speeches expressing a high unanimity of views regarding the municipal party committee's report, and contributed many views on the orientation and coming tasks of the entire party organization.

This morning, amid a delightful and emotion-filled atmosphere, the congress welcomed Comrade General Secretary Le Duan, who called on and addressed the congress. Following is the full text of the comrade general secretary's speech on the occasion.

[Begin recording] [applause] Dear comrade delegates: Your congress is being held in light of the resolution of the fifth party congress. Early this year, in addition to that resolution, there were the resolution of the third party Central Committee plenum and the resolution of the Political Bureau on central-level tasks. In light of these resolutions, perfect preparations have been made for the current congress of the Hanoi party organization.

In the reports presented at the congress, the tasks of transformation and buildup of the capital have been clearly specified.

Today, I have come to visit you to convey my greetings to your congress and to contribute some of my views. [applause]

The world is going through a period of very bitter struggle between two systems. The U.S. imperialists and their allies are frenziedly stepping up the arms race, causing an extremely dangerous situation. The catastrophe of a nuclear war is threatening peace and the very existence of humanity. The forthcoming Prague world peace assembly demonstrates the ironlike will and tremendous force of nations struggling to check the warmongering hands of the imperialists and push back and eventually eliminate the threat of nuclear war. Our 55 million Vietnamese compatriots fully unite with all peace fighters in all the continents. Our people are determined to always make worthy contributions to the defense of world peace. [applause]

In Southeast Asia, the Chinese expansionists, in collusion with the United States and other reactionaries, are frenziedly conducting a very insidious and intensive multifaceted war of sabotage against our people and the fraternal Kampuchean and Lao peoples. They intend to weaken and eventually annex our country and destroy the banner of national independence and socialism upheld by the Vietnamese revolution. This strategic scheme of the Chinese reactionaries has not changed an iota. The U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries are giving them a hand in an attempt to crush us.

Our entire party, people and armed forces must clearly realize that situation. We must build the strongest determination and create the greatest force to resolutely defeat this type of war. We have a heroic people's armed force. We have the combined strength of the system of socialist collective mastery. We have the special militant alliance of the three Indochinese countries. We are enjoying the all-round cooperation of the Soviet Union, the solidarity of other socialist countries and the support of revolutionary and progressive forces the world over. We will certainly win. [applause]

In the past, our people have scored great achievements. Hanoi has also made joyous progress. Basically, that is the situation. However, in order to fulfill the dual task of building and defending the fatherland, we must continue to strive to make efforts for a long time and overcome many more difficulties and trials. The same situation exists with regard to the capital's revolutionary undertaking.

In the years immediately ahead, Hanoi must make very great efforts to develop the economy and stabilize the people's livelihood. It must develop all potentials in occupations, land, labor, science and technology. It must accelerate industrial, small-industry, handicraft and agricultural production, primarily grain production. In industry, special attention must be paid to raising product quality and economic efficiency. In agriculture, special attention must be paid to practicing intensive cultivation and rapidly increasing output in cultivation and stockbreeding. Hanoi's industrial commodities must be the best; its agricultural output must be among the nation's highest. Hanoi must, along with the ministries concerned, organize cooperation and commodity circulation between Hanoi and other provinces and municipalities in order to promote production and secure more commodity supply sources and, especially, to achieve a sizeable grain reserve.

Outstanding efforts must be made to exploit locally available raw materials to make large quantities of quality export commodities. Hanoi must, through promoting exports, import more machines and material supplies necessary for its industrial and agricultural production. Export is the task of foremost importance. All sectors, echelons and installations must produce export commodities. [applause]

Hanoi must motivate its people and armed forces to join forces with the state in building and transforming the municipality, must strive to overcome difficulties and must build more houses. It must improve, step-by-step, sanitary conditions and power and water supplies, repair houses, enhance traffic conditions and expand service supplies. It must take further steps to establish the socialist order on the distribution-circulation front in order to promote production and stabilize the people's livelihood. It must eradicate speculation and smuggling, eliminate privately run trade and arrange and transform the small traders and producers; it must do all this in close connection with consolidating socialist relations.

Hanoi must strengthen its control over commodities and money. It must fully control all products of the state-run economy, combat corruption, and prevent losses and damage. All enterprises must uphold product-delivery discipline. The state must control the bulk of agricultural produce and small-industry and handicraft products through the application of two-way contracts.

The state must control the majority of grain and commodities and move toward achieving grain monopoly. It must consolidate and expand socialist trade, stabilize prices on the organized market, and ensure adequate supplies of essential commodities, according to fixed quotas, for workers, civil servants and the armed forces. It must strictly and continually control prices on the free market.

In order to strengthen proletarian dictatorship, the laboring people's right to collective mastery must be promoted. Hanoi must whip up a stirring mass movement to exercise the right to collective mastery. It must turn that revolutionary movement into festive days for the masses in city wards, villages, enterprises, agencies and units. [applause]

Collective mastery is aimed at promoting transformation, construction, production and economization. Everyone fit to work must work. Workers must strictly observe work schedules and work days. Work must be carried out in a disciplined manner; laziness and tardiness must be combated. Work must be technically oriented; sloppy, shoddy work must be combated.

Collective mastery is also aimed at firmly controlling distribution and circulation. Every citizen of the capital must implement, and positively struggle to implement, the rule and regulations concerning market management in order to ensure fair, rational distribution. Collective mastery is also aimed at building a new culture, a new-type socialist man. We must firmly preserve and develop the capital's traditional millenium-long civilization; preserve and enhance our national spiritual values; wipe out reactionary and decadent culture, combat old-fashioned customs and the schemes and tricks of our enemy, superstitions, and smash the enemy who is seeking by all possible means to carry out sabotage activities in an attempt to sway our thinking, erode our virtues and degrade the life-style of our people, including our youth.

Collective mastery is also aimed at defending our fatherland and firmly maintaining political security and social order and security. It is the greatest force to defeat the enemy's multifacted war of sabotage.

Comrades, more than anywhere else, Hanoi must make real efforts to become a model for the collective mastery system, "Mastery for everyone, every day," must materialize in Hanoi. The Hanoi trade union, youth union, women's union and collective peasants' association must be the strongest collective-mastery organizations countrywide. [applause]

Whatever the difficulties, Hanoi must take the lead in building a new culture, a new-type man and a wholesome, healthy lifestyle and in caring for, and raising, children and teenagers.

Hanoi, together with the entire country, must always be prepared for every eventuality of war, determined not to let the aggressors lay hands on our capital. The Hanoi party organization must enhance its militancy and leadership ability and strongly assert its successes and achievements. It must clearly realize its weaknesses and deviations, and must face up to the difficulties and shortcomings in order to overcome or remedy them. It must strengthen party discipline and conform with state laws. It must heighten its responsibilities in economic and social management, in protecting public property and in serving the people. It must cite praiseworthy party-member cadres and commend or reward those performing meritorious service. It must resolutely expel degenerate, deviant and depraved elements from the party.

Cadres play the decisive role. Every party cadre must constantly strive to preserve his virtues and enhance his abilities, must prove himself a worthy leader, an absolutely loyal servant of the people, as Uncle Ho has taught.

Selection must be made to secure for the municipality's precincts, districts, enterprises and agencies key cadres fully capable of creating an elan for movements in each locality.

The municipal party committee and party echelons in the precincts and districts must be active and creative, not expecting help from or relying on others. They must combat bureaucratism and devote themselves to building their local organizations. They must arouse the masses to contribute initiatives and then review them. They must quickly resolve pressing matters.

Central-level agencies with great responsibilities in transforming and building the capital must, together with the municipality, satisfactorily implement the Political Bureau resolution on Hanoi's tasks. The Hanoi party organization must develop its glorious traditions and energetically strive to fulfill its momentous mission in our country's revolutionary undertakings. [applause]

May the ninth congress of the Hanoi party organization end in success, thus heralding further progress in the building of the capital [applause] [end recording]

OFFICIALS SEND BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO ANDROPOV

OW141658 Hanoi VNA in English 1537 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 14 -- Vietnamese leaders today sent a joint message warmly congratulating Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee, on his 69th birthday. The message, addressed by Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Truong Chinh, president of the Council of State; and Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, reads:

"The Communists and entire people of Vietnam highly appreciate your great contributions to and efforts in strengthening the Soviet party and state and the entire socialist community, and in consolidating and strengthening the solidarity within the international communist and workers' movement as well as in the struggle against imperialism, for international peace and security.

The peace initiatives put forth recently by yourself and the May 28, 1983 statement of the Soviet Government are peace proposals full of good will demonstrating a high sense of responsibility of the Soviet Union and of yourself personally for the security of nations and the destiny of mankind.

We note with great satisfaction that thanks to the constant concern of our two parties, the militant solidarity, friendship and comprehensive cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union in the past years, especially since the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries five years ago, have constantly consolidated and developed in the interest of the revolutionary cause of the two parties and peoples.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to express our sincere gratitude to the party, government and people of the Soviet Union for their great, effective and wholehearted assistance to the Vietnamese revolutionary cause.

The Communist Party, government and people of Vietnam will spare no (no) efforts to foster the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union and make it flourish constantly.

May you enjoy the best of health so as together with the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee to lead the party and people of the Soviet Union in the successful implementation of the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress on perfecting developed socialism, in order to take the Soviet Union, mainstay of world peace and revolution, step by step to communism, thus making a great contribution to the common struggle of the world people for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism".

PHAN ANH SPEAKS ON PRAGUE WORLD PEACE ASSEMBLY

OW150421 Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 14 -- The Vietnam Peace Committee held a press conference here this morning to present the Vietnamese delegation to the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War due to open in Prague on June 21.

The delegation will be led by Phan Anh, a lawyer, vice-chairman of the National Assembly, vice-president of the World Peace Council and president of the Vietnam Peace Committee.

Speaking at the conference, Phan Anh said the Prague assembly is the largest ever gathering of the forces of peace and against war. He pointed out: "The world is facing a serious threat of nuclear war as a result of the frantic nuclear arms race by U.S.-led imperialism, especially the deployment of medium-range U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe. It is therefore a vital task now for the world people to intensify the common struggle for peace and disarmament, against nuclear war."

Phan Anh pledged his delegation's efforts to contribute to the success of the Prague World Peace Assembly. "We will take this opportunity to make the world public better understand the attempt on the part of the Chinese expansionists, U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces to cause instability and confrontation in Southeast Asia, and also the good will of Vietnam and other Indochinese countries in promoting the trend towards dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries aimed at building a peaceful, stable and cooperative Southeast Asia", he said.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY ADOPTS PEACE ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION

OW102358 Hanoi VNA in English 1529 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 10 -- The Central and Hanoi Committees of the Vietnam Democratic Party held a joint meeting here this evening in anticipation of the forthcoming Prague World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War.

Addressing the meeting, Tran Dang Khoa, deputy general secretary of the party, praised the Soviet Union's role in the efforts for peace and disarmament, against the arms race.

He demanded that the Reagan administration give a favourable response to the Soviet Union's reasonable proposals and peace policy aimed at promoting world detente, bringing happiness to mankind and preventing a nuclear war.

The meeting adopted a resolution to be sent to the World Peace Assembly to be held in Prague late this month.

NHAN DAN URGES STRONG EMULATION MOVEMENT

OW131411 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 11 Jun 83

[NHAN DAN 11 June editorial: "Whip Up a Vigorous and Widespread Socialist Patriotic Emulation Movement"]

[Text] Thirty-five years ago to the day, on 11 June 1948, the venerated and beloved President Ho Chi Minh launched an appeal for patriotic emulation. The patriotic emulation movement has since become a fine tradition, a revolutionary practice of our people and has made important contributions to helping our country overcome countless difficulties and hardships and score one success after another.

The great President Ho Chi Minh not only initiated, but also provided direct guidance on the mobilization and review of patriotic emulation movements in our country, time and again he reminded us to organize emulation drives. Everyone, every sector must engage in emulation, he said. In any piece of work, large or small, emulation prods people to exert effort. We must make everyone understand that emulation benefits both the nation and the family.

The socialist emulation movement has developed countrywide and has a new quality. The impetus and fruits of labor at the construction sites of the Hoa Binh hydroelectric plant, the Pha Lai thermoelectric plant and the Thang Long bridge project, and the full use of locally-produced finished and raw materials at many factories to increase production prove the depth of the current emulation movement.

Noteworthy is the fact that from seething, widespread and fruitful emulation movements in agricultural cooperatives and production collectives have emerged many production units with very high paddy output, as well as important achievements on the agricultural production front. Correct application of agricultural product contracts with laborers resulting in an enthusiastic labor movement is a valuable and beneficial lesson for us. Thoroughly understanding the masses' requirements and aspirations, adopting a correct distribution policy, harmoniously coordinating the three types of interests, linking economic policy with good organizational tasks and extensive propaganda and educational work, guaranteeing the laborer's right to collective mastery, and encouraging them to enjoy their right to be masters all generate a strong mass revolutionary movement. This proves that, only when the laboring people can truly exercise their right to collective mastery can emulation and revolutionary movements emerge and, vice versa, only through revolutionary movements can the laboring people truly enjoy their right to collective mastery. However, emulation and mass movements have not yet carried out evenly, have not yet been strong, and their efficiency is still low. Some of the laborers have not yet been well educated in their responsibilities for socialist collective mastery, still retaining, more or less, the small-producer manners and psyche, having not yet voluntarily observed labor discipline and state laws. Many party and state organizations have not yet attached due importance to their leadership of mass revolutionary movements, are still guilty of bureaucratism, highhandedness and bossism, having violated the laborer's right to collective mastery.

Revolution is an undertaking of the masses. Successfully organizing a mass revolutionary movement, a strong and widespread socialist emulation movement, is an achievement of strategic significance, our country's revolution is discharging a twofold strategic task: building and defending our socialist fatherland. Our entire party, people and armed forces are overcoming difficulties and hardships in their effort to achieve the four momentous objectives set out in the resolutions of the fifth party congress and the third plenum of the party Central Committee. We must uphold the spirit of self-reliance; tap our existing and potential capabilities in labor, land, occupations and material-technical bases; bring about a positive change for the better in the economy and in social work; in particular, stabilize the people's livelihood; restore order on the distribution-circulation front; continue to build material-technical bases for socialism; promote socialist transformation; and consolidate national defense and security. Such great tasks can be successfully carried out only through the enthusiastic, voluntary participation of the tens of millions of laborers and laboring people. Such an extensive revolutionary movement cannot be spontaneous. Instead, it must be a closely, scientifically-organized movement with party leadership and guidance.

From that movement will emerge, in addition to economic efficiency, new socialist men and a new workstyle in society -- an organized, disciplined and high-output one.

The motive and objectives of socialist revolution include promotion of the laboring people's right to collective mastery and the buildup of their collective mastery system. The laboring people's right to collective mastery is manifested through socialist emulation and mass revolutionary movements. Developing the great initiative and lofty, fine tradition illustrated by President Ho Chi Minh, let us successfully motivate a strong and widespread socialist emulation movement countrywide, to bring about practical results and positively contribute to the buildup and defense of our socialist fatherland.

HANOI RADIO NOTES MEKONG COMMITTEE MEETING

BK131500 Hanoi International Service in Thai 1130 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] The 17th conference of the Interim Mekong Committee was held in Bangkok on 2-5 June. The conference discussed economic and technological problems, including surveying the mainstream and tributaries of the Mekong River, the Pha Mong project, and the current and future organization of the Interim Mekong Committee. The committee members agreed that without the fourth member -- that is, Kampuchea -- being admitted to the committee, no decision can be made on the major construction projects for the Mekong's mainstream.

LPRP DELEGATION MEETS NGUYEN DUC TAM, DEPARTS

OW110001 Hanoi VNA in English 1531 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 10 -- A delegation of the Commission for Organization of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee has paid a 24-day visit to Vietnam ending yesterday.

The delegation was led by Saman Vi-Gnaket, secretary, and head of the Commission for Organization of the L.P.R.P. Central Committee.

While here, the delegation paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh mausoleum and visited the late president's home and office.

The delegation was received by Nguyen Duc Tam, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee.

It also visited a number of localities and central public offices.

FORESTRY DELEGATION MEETS LAO INDUSTRY MINISTER

OW110005 Hanoi VNA in English 1533 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 10 (OANA-KPL) -- A delegation of the Vietnamese Ministry of Forestry led by Vice-Minister Tran Van Que was received in Vientiane yesterday by Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and minister of industry, handicrafts and forestry.

Present at the reception were Nouxay Sitthixay, Lao deputy minister of industry, handicrafts and forestry, and Bui Van Thanh, charge d'affaires a.i. of Vietnam in Laos.

The two sides discussed mutual assistance in forestry in accordance with the 1983 cooperation plan.

BRITAIN-VIETNAM ASSOCIATION HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING

OW131606 Hanoi VNA in English 1506 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 13 -- The Britain-Vietnam Association at its annual meeting held recently in London has strongly condemned the Chinese authorities for collaborating with the other reactionary forces in opposing the three Indochinese countries.

Ernie Roberts, M.P. and president of association; Alf Lomes, deputy to the European Parliament, and representatives of many international organizations, including the Committee for Medical and Scientific Aid to Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, and Vietnamese Ambassador to Britain Dang Nghiem Bai attended the meeting.

The meeting forcefully underlined that to collude with the reactionary ruling circles in Beijing in whatever form is to oppose the Vietnamese people. The participants decided on a number of measures to broaden the British people's movement in support of the Indochinese peoples.

HANOI CITY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR NICARAGUA

OW150423 Hanoi VNA in English 1558 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 14 -- A Hanoi delegation left here today for a conference of mayors of capital cities of Latin American and European countries to be held in Managua soon. The delegation is led by Tran Vi, mayor of Hanoi.

HO CHI MINH CITY PRICE CONTROL VIOLATIONS SCORED

BK150815 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] For a few weeks now, bad elements in Ho Chi Minh City have been hoarding staple commodities, especially rice and pork. These people include large numbers of merchants who have abandoned their stalls to evade taxes. Taking advantage of the differences between the directed and free market prices, they have made under-the-counter transactions with the trade personnel and commissioned agents to siphon off commodities.

They have hired children to line up at the various state-owned retail stalls to buy pork, paying them 20 dong each for their work if they can get half a kilo of pork.

Meanwhile, dishonest merchants are spreading false rumors in markets in order to increase prices. Most of the private merchants have sold their commodities at much higher prices -- from 30 to 50 percent -- than their posted prices.

The prices of many commodities such as pork, sugar, laundry soap, monosodium glutamate and so forth have increased suddenly. In order to stabilize the market prices, the city people's committee will boldly classify management to exploit the sources of goods and increase the commodity funds, while directing all sectors and echelons involved to intensify market management.

The authorities of urban precincts will organize and coordinate with the various sectors of market management, taxation, pricing, public security and market administration to control the posting of prices and the sale at posted prices.

At the four markets of Ben Thanh, An Dong, Binh Tay and An Lac, in a single day the task force teams gave warnings to 79 people for selling at exorbitant prices, with fines of more than 8,000 dong.

During the two inspection drives in the third precinct, some 250 cases of violation of the price discipline have been dealt with properly.

From 70 to 80 percent of the merchants have thus far registered their trade, posted prices, and sold at the posted prices. The commissioned agents in various precincts have also been summoned to meetings to be reminded of their duty to ensure that the retail goods reach consumers' hands and to regularly inspect and deal with cases of siphoning off rice to private traders.

Four agents in the 10th precinct have had their licenses withdrawn by the grain business authority and 15 others have been warned of their violations.

Apart from the effort to ensure the timely supply of rationed goods to the people, the city trade sector has strived to sell to every cadre, worker, civil servant and household an additional monthly amount of pork, sugar, laundry soap, monosodium glutamate and fish sauce equivalent to the monthly rations sold at stabilized commercial prices.

These commodities are distributed through the system of information agencies and city ward organizations to ensure that they reach consumers. As for those staple commodities that are available only in limited amounts for sales, the trade corporations and shops will organize vans and trucks to move the commodities around the various factories and agencies and sell them to workers and civil servants.

The grain business sector will coordinate with the women's union to reorganize the network of commissioned rice agents so that each agent will be responsible for serving about 500 people monthly. The grain sector will distribute rice to agents; the women's union will control the distribution.

Although the prices of commodities have ceased to increase now because of the above-mentioned measures, they are still high. It is always of prime importance to collect and purchase goods and to control their sources. The city authorities are taking action to control production installations in their delivery of products to the state. At the same time, the district and precinct authorities are authorized to organize joint business enterprises with the Mekong River delta provinces in order to get abundant sources of commodities to serve the city people.

BRIEFS

NEW HANOI PARTY MEMBERS -- The Hanoi municipal party organization has recruited 13,586 new party members in the past 3 years. Most of these new members -- 50 percent of them are workers and 50 percent are young people -- have completed level-III education or graduated from various colleges. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 12 Jun 83 BK]

PHU KHANH GRAIN DELIVERY -- To date, Phu Khanh Province has delivered over 35,000 metric tons of grain to state granaries, thus fulfilling over 77 percent of the planned norm for the winter-spring crop season. Many districts and cooperatives in the province have fulfilled or exceeded their grain collection targets. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 10 Jun 83 BK]

AUSTRALIAEVANS TO DISCUSS CUTTING LEGAL TIES TO BRITAIN

BK150906 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] The attorney general, Senator Gareth Evans, leaves for London tomorrow for talks with the British Government on the proposed abolition of residual legal links between Australia and Britain. Senator Evans said today the talks would focus particularly on appeals to the Privy Council. He said the abolition of such appeals would establish the High Court of Australia as the final court of appeal in all matters arising in Australian courts. The decision to cut residual constitutional links was made at last June's premiers conference. Senator Evans will also be traveling to Washington for talks on the external application of foreign laws as well as management matters.

SCHOLES ANNOUNCES JOINT EXERCISES WITH THAIS

BK091209 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] A contingent of Thai troops has left Thailand for Australia for the first joint exercise ever undertaken between Australia and Thailand. One hundred and fifty Thai infantrymen who until the beginning of this year were serving on the Thai-Kampuchean border will be in Australia for 1 month. They will be involved in joint exercises in Queensland with the Royal Australia Regiment.

Radio Australia's Bangkok correspondent says the joint exercises were suggested by Thai military commanders who are anxious to forge closer defense cooperation with Australia.

In announcing the joint exercise, Australia's defense minister, Mr Scholes, said it would allow the Thai and Australian troops to gain a working knowledge of each other's training methods and tactics.

Thailand's Supreme Military Commander General Saiyut Koetphon, who has been a strong advocate of closer military links between the two countries, is presently visiting Australia.

HAYDEN PLANS TO SEEK SECURITY COUNCIL SEAT

BK141152 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Australia is to seek election as a member of the United Nations Security Council. Announcing this today, the foreign minister, Mr Hayden, said the election would be held next year for a 2-year term beginning in 1985. He said Australia's decision to stand for election to the Security Council reflected his government's strong commitment to the purposes and principles of the UN.

Mr Hayden said the Security Council is one of the six principal bodies in the UN with the responsibility of maintaining international peace and security. The foreign minister said Australia would actively work to achieve world peace if it was elected. Mr Hayden said Australia would seek the endorsement of Western European countries and other groups as a candidate.

Australia has served three terms in the Security Council in 1946, 1956, and 1973. Two of the terms were while a Labor government was in power. The Security Council has 15 members, five of them -- France, China, the Soviet Union, Britain and the United States -- are permanent members.

GOVERNMENT TO UPGRADE EARLY WARNING RADAR

BK131108 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] The federal government plans to upgrade its early warning defense on Australia's northwest coastline with what's called an over-the-horizon radar system. The minister for defense, Mr Scholes, said today the system was only experimental but there were plans to make it fully operational by the mid-1980's.

The system is known as Jindalee and Mr Scholes said it was capable of detecting ships and aircraft well off the Australian coast and far beyond the range of conventional ground-based radar. He said the system used reflected radio energy and an array of large antennae to collect data for processing by very sophisticated computers. The cost of converting an experimental into a fully operational system was estimated at \$420 million -- more than U.S. \$17 million.

Mr Scholes said eight Australian companies were interested in taking part in studies to make the conversion. He said these studies should be completed within about 12 months. Mr Scholes said the Jindalee over-the-horizon radar system was a potentially important part of Australia's national surveillance system working alongside other, more conventional systems.

Mr Scholes is to make his first visit to Papua New Guinea tomorrow for talks with that country's defense minister, Mr Epel Tito. A spokesman for Mr Scholes said the talks would cover mutual defense matters, including Australia's defense cooperation program with Papua New Guinea. Australian defense aid to Papua New Guinea for the 1982-83 Australian financial year amounts to about \$17 million. Mr Scholes will also inspect work by Australian defense personnel serving in Papua New Guinea.

BRIEFS

AUSTRALIAN ENVOY TO VIETNAM -- Australia's next ambassador to Vietnam is to be Mr Richard Broinowski, 43. He will succeed Mr John McCarthy, who has been in Hanoi since 1981. Mr Broinowski, who will take up his appointment in September, joined the Department of Foreign Affairs in 1963. He has previously served in Tokyo, Rangoon, Tehran and Manila. [Text] [Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 2 Jun 83 p 8 BK]

TECHNICAL AID TO CHINA -- Australia is to provide \$3 million in technical aid to China under an agreement signed between the two governments in Beijing. The aid is for two projects and it is part of a continuing Australian technical assistance program in China costing about \$10 million. One project involves more than \$1 million for work on a hydroelectric scheme in Yunnan Province in China. [Summary] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Jun 83 BK]

URANIUM EXPORT LICENSES -- The Australian Government has issued two special licenses for Australian uranium companies to negotiate new uranium export contracts. The licenses have gone to Australia's two uranium exporting firms -- Energy Resources of Australia and Queensland Mines Limited. The minister for resources and energy, Senator Walsh, has said the licenses were issued to allow the companies to negotiate with American power utilities. But he said they would be subject to a review of the government's uranium mining and exporting policy due to be released in July. Radio Australia's Canberra office says the two licenses stipulate with which countries the companies can negotiate. However, the government's eventual aim is to halt all exports of Australia's uranium. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 1 Jun 83 BK]

AID CONSORTIUM ANNOUNCES PLEDGES FOR 1983

BK150941 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0927 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] The Hague, June 14 (ANTARA-OANA) -- Countries grouped in IGGI (Inter-Governmental Group on Indonesia) have agreed to extend loans amounting to \$2.2 billion to Indonesia. This was announced by the chairwoman of the 1983 IGGI session, Mrs Schoo, at Congresgebouw, here, Tuesday evening.

The total of loans just agreed by IGGI at the meeting is higher than the projection of \$2 billion made by the World Bank. Last year, Indonesia received \$1,925.9 million from IGGI. The IGGI assistance for 1983 comprises \$572.91 million worth of bilateral aid and \$1,667.50 million worth of multilateral assistance.

The detail of the IGGI assistance for 1983 is as follows:

- Australia: \$40.70 million (last year \$38 million)
- Belgium: \$6.89 million (last year 350 [figure as received] Belgian franc)
- Canada: \$50.97 million (last year 3 billion French franc)
- Japan: \$279.35 million (last year 63.17 billion yen)
- The Netherlands: \$56.13 million, including \$22 million for cofinancing (last year nfl 160 million)
- The United States: \$106.46 million (last year \$95 million)

West Germany stated the desire to give assistance, but is now still studying economic development in Indonesia. Italy, which extended a loan amounting to \$25 million to Indonesia last year, has decided not to give aid this year.

Financial assistance from international bodies to Indonesia for 1985 is as follows:

- The World Bank: \$1,200 million (last year \$925 million)
- The Asian Development Bank: \$400 million (last year \$345 million)
- The UNDP: \$39 million (last year \$39 million)
- The UNICEF: \$12.5 million (last year \$13 million)
- The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) will give no assistance this year (last year \$25 million).

MOKHTAR SAYS BORDER ROAD CUTS INTO PNG TERRITORY

BK131313 Hong Kong AFP in English 1251 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Jakarta, June 13 (AFP) -- Indonesia today officially admitted it had erred in building a road which crossed into Papua New Guinea. Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said that the road's straying into Papua New Guinea's territory was confirmed by the satellite-positioning method, and Indonesia had immediately stopped further work on the road, part of a trans-Irian highway being built by Indonesia northeast of Merauke.

The section, which crossed into Papua New Guinea at two points, will be rebuilt in Indonesian territory according to a new plan being drawn up, Mokhtar said. He stressed that the mistake was "not deliberate."

Port Moresby sent an official protest note about the road to the Indonesian Embassy in April.

MALAYSIAOFFICIAL ON SIHANOUK CGDK RESIGNATION THREAT

BK141239 Hong Kong AFP in English 0825 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 14 (AFP) -- Malaysia is confident that Prince Norodom Sihanouk will continue to lead the anti-Vietnam Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea despite reports of his intended resignation, a top Malaysian official said today.

Deputy Foreign Minister Abdul Kadir Sheikh Fadzir told pressmen here that internal differences among leaders in any government were nothing unusual, when asked to comment on reports that Prince Sihanouk intended to resign following differences with his coalition partners. "We have such differences of opinion in our own government," he added. He said Prince Sihanouk's remarks about differences with his coalition partners should not be taken seriously. It could even be healthy that they had managed to bring the problems out into the open rather than "keeping them in their hearts" he said. He did not think Prince Sihanouk's offer to resign would be accepted by the coalition government.

DELEGATION HEAD ON WORLD ECONOMY, UNCTAD

BK141103 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Malaysia will continue to appeal to developed and rich countries to take sincere and concrete steps toward bringing about a more equitable international economic and financial order. The deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Abdul Kadir Sheikh Fadzir, said this in Kuala Lumpur today. The issue would be taken up at the current UNCTAD fourth session in Belgrade.

Mr Kadir, who will lead the country's seven-member delegation to the meeting, said the close interdependence of economy of the developed and developing world makes it imperative for them to cooperate and display genuine commitments in overcoming major problems facing the world economy. Speaking at a predeparture news conference, he said though Malaysia was emphasizing more on bilateral cooperation and South-South dialogue, it was still hoping that multilateral negotiations (on) North-South dialogue would bring about some results.

On the common fund, Mr Kadir said Malaysia had signed the agreement but had not decided on the timing to ratify it. Of the 90 signatories only 49 had ratified the agreement. He said that of the 80 commodities identified for the commodity agreement at the last UNCTAD meeting in Manila, only three had been formalized. They covered rubber, tin and cocoa. Such agreements, however, had not been very effective. Mr Abdul Kadir, who is expected to address the session on Thursday, said that besides the commodity issue, he would also draw the meeting's attention to the rising stand of trade protectionism by industrialized countries, high interest rates, the contraction in financial flow, and continuing difficulty of debt repayment by developing countries.

MUSA HITAM SPEAKS ON NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE

BK101209 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 8 Jun 83 pp 1, 2

[By Nuraina Samad]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Tues. -- Malaysia could act as "the bridge" between the extreme North and extreme South in bringing about a new international economic order, Datuk Musa Hitam said today.

Malaysia could put its wealth and experience to good use within the international community, he added. The Deputy Prime Minister was opening the third regional meeting of the Inter-Regional Co-ordinating Committee of Development Associations (ICCDA) here. The theme of the three-day conference is: Beyond the North-South Dialogue.

He said Malaysia has not changed her stand on the North-South dialogue but has "somewhat adjusted it." "We have adjusted our stand because we ourselves face the frustration of getting the dialogue going and we have come into the arena to discover complexities and problems. We feel that the exercise is too enormous, too unmanageable."

Datuk Musa expressed Malaysia's disillusionment over the North-South dialogue. "We feel that the North has been dragging its feet and paying lip service to the basic concept of having the dialogue to begin with not to mention its (the dialogue) final objective." He said there was a lack of political will from countries "that matter most" in order to make the dialogue a success.

Malaysia's adjusted stand was to retreat "a little and to adopt a low profile" and to concentrate on smaller areas "in which we could discover the common denominators we all possess."

Efforts to realise the new international economic order through bilateral co-operation among the regions in the South would be trying and required patience. It is the wish of developing nations to set up a new international economic order in which "one part of the world does not ignore the plight of another." Datuk Musa said misconception of the new world economic order must be dispelled. "Industrialised nations must stop thinking that they are the givers and developing nations must stop regarding themselves as receivers."

He stressed that it was against the very core of the new international economic order that "anyone is a giver or taker." "We are all receivers of development and progress in a mutual fashion whether we seem to be giving or taking," he said.

The North-South dialogue could be the instrument to be collectively utilised by the world community to arrive at a common perception "of the world we all want."

Expressing disappointment over the progress of the dialogue which he described as "having hardly got off even to a slow start," Datuk Musa said there was a need for developing nations of the South to "plan ahead beyond the "North-South dialogue" and to establish an understanding and a collaboration among themselves.

"Why should we not plan beyond the North-South dialogue. If the dialogue should fail to the extent that we need to jump over the attempts that have been made, we must therefore be optimistic and formulate an understanding of the enormous problems we all face," he said. He said ideas could then be activated regionally for the joint benefit of nations in South-East Asia. These ideas would ultimately be a contribution to the international community.

He told the delegates of the conference that the high economic growth in South-East Asia was a result of hardwork of which there is no alternative. About 75 academicians and researchers from Asia and the Pacific, Africa, Latin America, Europe and the Middle East are attending the three-day conference.

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